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FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

110146

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

New Series.

No. III.

Memorandum on the Beloch Tribes in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin, Politicial Superintendent Bhawulpoor, (formerly Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.)

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MEMORANDUM

ON THE

Beloch Tribes in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

In 1860, Major Pollock, then Deputy Commissioner, submitted a report on the border tribes residing in the district, which was published by Government. On the Lieutenant Governor's visit to the frontier in the cold season of 1865-66, he desired me to prepare a continuation of this report, bringing the narrative down to the time of my leaving the district in March 1866. This I have endeavoured to do in the accompanying report, which was written at the time, but heavy press of work has prevented my submitting it till now. When Major Pollock's report was written, the Khetran tribe residing in the neighbourhood of Vehowah formed a portion of the population of the district; but being Pathans and not Beloches, they belonged properly to the Dera Ismail Khan district, to which district the Vehowah Purgunah was transferred in June 1866. The remaining tribes are all Beloches. The first tribe I will notice is that of the Kusranis, which are now the most northern, and it may be interesting to give a little more detailed account of them than is entered in Major Pollock's report. The tribe is divided into 24 sections or families. Of these, 22 sections, containing about 1,063 men (not including women and children), reside in the district on the border between Kot Kusrani and Vehowah; 12 sections, said to contain 1,050 men, reside in the adjoining range of hills beyond

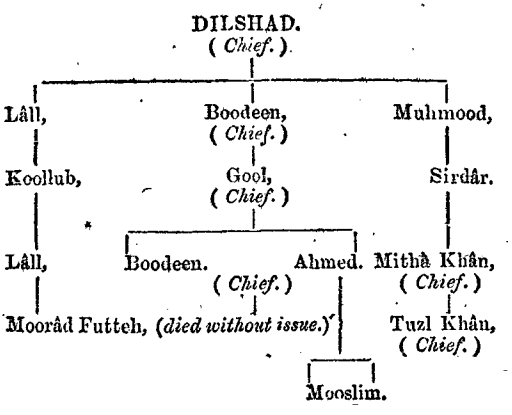
Continuation of Major Pollock's report on border tribes residing on border of Dera Ghazi Khan, brought down to 1866.

Khetrans belonging to Dera Ismail Khan.

The tribes on Dera Ghazi Khan border all Beloches. The Kusranis now the most northern. Their description.

the border; and 8 sections and 595 men reside in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The chieftancy of the tribe has always belonged to a member of the Dilshadin section. I give the family tree in the margin. Thirty years ago, when Usud Khan was ruling at Mungrota, the Chief Boodeen Khan died without issue, his brother Ahmed was appointed to succeed him, and received the Pugh, but after a trial of nine months he was found incompetent and deposed, his cousin Mitha Khan being chosen in his stead. He died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son Futteh Khan, a lad of about 14 years of age. The late chief held the lease of the Kot Kusrani estate, receiving a share of produce by Kund-Koot. He was induced to agree to a settlement being made direct with the village proprietors, resigning his lease, and receiving in lieu the profits of the Jara estate, which was granted rent free to the tribe. This estate has been carried away by the river; and even should it be thrown up again, the rent free lease has lapsed; so that shortly after the death of Mitha Khan it was discovered that his son Fuzul Khan had no landed property, except two small farms, and nothing to live on, but his father's savings. I then recommended that at the settlement, he should be allowed the lease of the Kot Kusrani estate in the same manner as his father held it; and in the meantime, I induced the members of the clan to agree to pay the young

Chieftancy in the Dilshadin section.



Ahmed Khan, the Chief, deposed; and succeeded by Mitha Khan in 1862.

His son Fuzul Khan without any landed property.

Measures taken to improve his position.

chief the sum of Rs. 1,000 a year, to be levied by a rate on the several holdings, he being responsible for the Government demand assessed on the estate. From an examination of the Kund-Koot papers belonging to Mitha Khan, and the Putwarree's papers subsequent to Mitha Khan giving up the lease, it appears that the average value of the fourth share of produce for the nine years ending in 1862, was Rs. 843 a year. In the years 1863 and 1864, the value of this share was enormously increased in consequence of the extraordinarily high price of cotton, realizing Rs. 5,396 in the former year and Rs. 2,546 in the latter. The Government demand assessed on the estate is Rs. 417. The young chief receives Rs. 500 a year for the charge of the passes into the hills, and has six bargheers in the frontier militia. After deducting the pay of the bargheers and cost of keep of the horses, he receives a profit of about Rs. 5 each per mensem or Rs. 360 a year. The profits on his own sair cultivation is about Rs. 100 a year. His gross income is thus about Rs. 1,960 a year, out of which he has to pay the hill Kusranis who reside in the passes, and are responsible to him for their charge, to give presents to cultivators &c.; this in round numbers may be estimated at about Rs. 543 a year. The Government demand as at present assessed is Rs. 417, which leaves a balance or net income of Rs. 1,000 a year, to maintain his position as chief.

His net annual income.

Amongst these Beloch tribes the question of maintaining the position and influence of the chiefs is in my opinion one of paramount importance, both in the interests of the tribe and of Government. The tribes are sub-divided into sections or families, each governed by its own head men, who are again responsible to the chief for the conduct of their sections. In all police cases, the chief through their agency is able to trace out

Importance of maintaining the position and influence of chiefs.

the offenders and enforce their surrender to Government, whether residing in British territory or beyond the border. The members of the tribe willingly submit themselves to the guidance of their chiefs, and if he is a man of common energy and prudence he is able to govern the tribe completely. No police measure could ever equal this paternal form of Government. To enable the chiefs to maintain their influence it is absolutely necessary that they should be provided with ample funds to exercise that liberal hospitality, which is as much regarded by the Beloches as the Arabs from whom they are descended. If a chief is unable, from poverty, or other causes, to exercise the customary hospitality, he at once loses his prestige, the tribe soon becomes disorganized, the several sections remain intact, but they lose their clan feeling, and the general control is lost for a time. Under these circumstances, a bad chief is better than none at all.

Advocates the grant to these chiefs, of the lease of the estates held by their kinsmen, on light tenures.

On these grounds I advocate, that in the general interests it would be most politic to grant these Beloch chiefs the lease of the estates held by their kinsmen, on light terms, allowing them to collect their shares in kind. Their position is very different from that of Jageerdars; their interests are so bound up with those of their kinsmen, and the necessity of maintaining their influence so great, that there need be no fear of any oppression or extortion on their part; while the fact, that they have the power to receive a fixed share of every holding, and to remit any portion, is the strongest hold they could possibly have over their clansmen.

And trusts that the arrangement proposed for the young Kusrani chief will be sanctioned.

I therefore trust the arrangement proposed for the young Kusrani chief may be sanctioned, and that at the settlement, little or no increase be made on the demand assessed on this village.

Difficulty in managing this tribe.

In managing this tribe, one difficulty occurs, which though common to most of the border tribes, is more prominent in this, and requires more care and attention, owing to the youth and inexperience of the young chief, *viz.* that a very large portion of the tribe resides in the hills, beyond British territory. The conduct of these sections, provided no overt acts are committed within the border, is not subject to our control; at the same time the feeling of brotherhood prompts the residents of the plains to assist their kinsmen in the hills in their feuds with the surrounding tribes, and it is only by strictly enforcing the responsibilities of the chiefs and head-men of the several sections, that it can be checked. To illustrate the difficulties that are likely to arise in a case of this sort, I may mention a blood-feud now existing between the Kusranis and Bozdars, and which may any day give trouble.

Difficulties illustrated.

About seven years ago, a Kusrani named Wudda went, in consequence of a family quarrel, to live with the Bozdars, and has never since been heard of. It is strongly suspected that he was murdered by the Bozdars at the instigation of his enemies amongst his own kinsmen. To revenge this supposed murder, the hill Kusranis killed Oomur, a Ludwani Bozdar. The Bozdars retaliated by murdering Kamal Kusrani, and subsequently Futteh Kusrani. In following up the murderers Futteh's son, Wudda, fell in with and killed Raman, a Chukrani Bozdar. This occurred in November 1864. An attempt was made to settle the feud by arbitration but it failed. The parties however agreed to make a truce for two years, in the expectation of being able to settle matters in the interim, according to Beloch customs, compounding the murder by giving a bride to the injured relatives or a grant of land: called Vunnee-ya-Bunnee; but this case is

complicated by two sections of Bozdars being involved, the Chukranis being involuntarily dragged into the quarrel by the murder of Raman, so that up to the present time matters remain in *statu quo*. Should the Chukranis, now the aggrieved party, attempt to obtain their revenge for the death of Raman by attacking the hill Kusranis in force, the sections in the plains would fly to the assistance of their brethren. The delay which has taken place will prevent any combined attack being made; but Raman's brethren will wait for a favorable opportunity to kill Wudda or some of his relatives, and then matters will be squared.

Description of the young chief Fuzul Khan.

Fuzul Khan, the young chief, has been very fairly educated, but he is quite a lad still, and fonder of amusement than business; his father married him when quite young to a daughter of Ahmud Yar Khan, one of the principal Mokudums of the tribe, for political reasons, the woman being double his age. About a year ago he married another woman to please himself, and naturally neglects his first wife, so that his connection with Ahmed Yar Khan is a source of weakness rather than strength. His father-in-law is one of the most influential members of the tribe, and for some time opposed him in every way, but has latterly changed his tactics. The Adamani section of the tribe residing at Jok-Boodhoo, incited by Ahmed Yar Khan and Kowra Khan of Tibbee in the Dera Ismail Khan district, gave a great deal of trouble. A well had been sunk at Jok-Boodhoo by the zemindars, which they were unable to complete from want of funds, the well being of great depth, about 250 feet; a grant of Rs. 3,000 was made from local funds and the well was completed. A detachment of the frontier militia, all Kusranis, was stationed at this village, which the Adamanis took advantage of, as the ground work of their

His connection in marriage with Ahmed Yar Khan a source of weakness.

complaints; they complained of having to give supplies to officers visiting the post, of having to pay for materials for working the well &c., and at last went off in a body and settled on Kowra Khan's land. This man is the head of the section residing in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and for a long time tried to get himself considered as a "Tomundar" or head of a tribe, and not the "Mokudum" of a section. His pretensions were disallowed, and through the mediation of Sooltan Mehmood Khan Khetran, the Adamanis were brought to terms, and have since behaved very well. They still consider the well a grievance, and if some assistance could be given them in this matter they would be very contented.

BOZDARS. Combined attack made on them by the Khetrans and other tribes in January 1861.

The most noticeable event connected with this tribe was a combined attack made on them in January 1861, by the Khetrans, Soths, Jaffirs and Oosteranees, who, attacking the Bozdars' strong-hold, the Khan Bund, on the western side, drove the Bozdars from their fastnesses; their women and children took refuge in the plains, bringing their cattle with them. Major Godby, 4th P. Cavalry, was at Mungrota at the time: taking the detachment from the post with him, he at once rode to the mouth of the pass, and met the messengers from the Khetrans, who professed that they had no intention of following the Bozdars into British territory, but that having sufficiently punished the tribe, their camp would break up. The Soths, Jaffirs, and Oostaranees accordingly returned home at once. The Khetrans imprudently determined to return by the shortest route, which led past the Mahooi Pass, and encamped here for the night. An old Bozdar woman watched them, and gave information to the Chief Ashuk Mahomed Khan, pointing out that the Bozdars might easily invest a Pass beyond Mahooi, through which the Khetrans would

have to pass, and so obtain their revenge. The advice was taken; early the next morning when the Khetrans, quite unsuspicious of the trap laid for them, attempted to pursue their journey, they fell into the ambuscade, and were routed with great loss, and only escaped by rushing into the plains and making the best of their way to .Sukky-Surwur and returning home through the Siree Pass.

Punishment inflicted by the Bozdars on the Khetrans.

The following year a party of Beloches, composed of members of the several tribes along this border, Bozdars, Hudzanees, Hatutee Cosas, Kulaies, Doorkanies &c., combined to carry off a large herd of cattle belonging to the Powindahs which were grazing inside the passes opposite Choudwan in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The Powindahs before returning to Cabool made arrangement with the Oosteranees to attack the Bozdars. The latter retired before them until a favorable opportunity occurred to make a night attack, in which the Bozdars and Oosteranees suffered a slight loss, but the Powindahs escaped entirely. The following season the Powindahs were given to understand that they would not be allowed to enter British territory except on the condition that they should abstain from all hostilities while residing in British territory. This at once put a stop to the feud, and since that time the border has been very quiet.

Contemplated attack by the Bozdars and other tribes on Powindah merchants.

Bozdars attacked by Oosteranees at instigation of Powindah merchants.

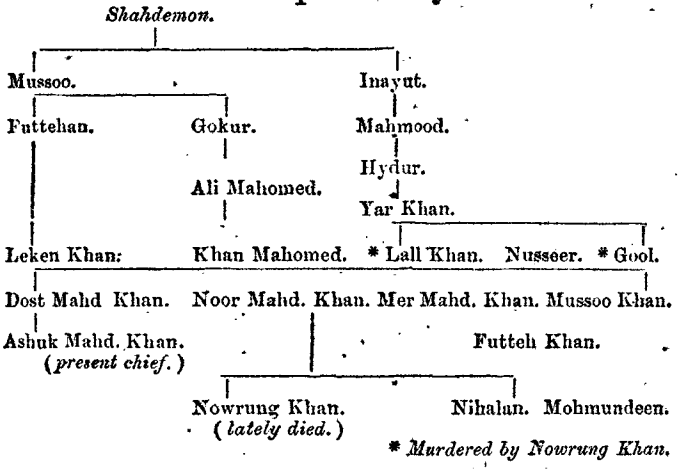
Escape of Powindah merchants.

Powindah merchants bound to abstain from all hostilities in future.

A family quarrel has however for some years disturbed the peace of the family of the chiefs, which arose as follows. Gool Mahomed Khan, (brother-in-law of Lall Khan, one of the principal Mokuddums of

Family quarrels amongst the families of the chiefs.

Genealogical tree.



the tribe, and a distant relation of the chief as per family tree entered in the margin) stole some cows belonging to Nowrung Khan, the joint chief with Ashuk Mahomed Khan, though this is a euphorism for adultery with some of Nowrung Khan's female relations. Nowrung Khan in revenge got Gool Mahomed ham-stringed. Lall Khan then took up the quarrel, and having caught Futtehhan, Nowrung Khan's cousin, served him in the same way. War to the knife was thus established between Nowrung Khan and Lall Khan. The tribe at large regarding it as a family quarrel stood aloof. At last Nowrung Khan having sworn on the Koran to give Lall Khan a safe conduct on the plea of arranging the quarrel, got him into his power, and murdered him and his brother Gool. From that time Nowrung Khan was unable to stir out of his house without a strong escort for fear of being murdered. Ashuk Mahomed Khan was in some measure implicated, Futteh Khan being as nearly related to him as to Nowrung Khan, he therefore ostensibly supported the latter. The treacherous manner in which Lall Khan had been killed reflected on him as well as Nowrung Khan, and weakened his influence in the tribe. The sudden death of Nowrung Khan from liver complaint solved the problem, and at once released Ashuk Mahomed Khan from his false position. Nowrung Khan from the first had been

a thorn in his side. He was a man of twice the ability of Ashuk Mahomed Khan, but utterly unscrupulous, and a great intriguer.

Ashuk Mahomed Khan, chief of the tribe.

Ashuk Mahomed Khan on the other hand is a quiet easy going man, but well intentioned. The double government of a tribe can never be successful; but now that Ashuk Mahomed Khan is left unfettered, his power over the tribe is greater, and he has every desire to act up to his engagements with the Government, *viz:* to prevent as far as possible any raids or thefts being committed in British territory, to restore any property that may be stolen by members of his tribe, or should they belong to any section over whom his control is not so great, he has promised to point out through his Vakeel at Mungrota members of this section coming into the district who may be seized as hostages for the restoration of the stolen property. I have had recourse to this step but once (lately) during the six years that I have had charge of this district. I think it is a question of the greatest importance to maintain the position and responsibility of the chiefs of these Beloch tribes; and it is only when they themselves are really unable to enforce the restitution that it should be had recourse to. The Supreme Government has lately sanctioned the restoration to the Bozdar chiefs of the rent-free wells in this district, which had originally been given by them to Sawun Mull, but resumed in 1857 when the misconduct of the tribe rendered it necessary to send an expedition against them. These lands had originally been granted to the head-men of the principal sections of the tribe, but the present grant is solely for the benefit of the chief. In organizing the Frontier Militia, a certain number of assamees, both in the mounted

Evinces every desire to act up to his engagements with Government.

Importance of maintaining position and responsibility of the Beloch Chiefs.

Certain rent-free wells restored to Bozdar Chiefs.

Organization of Frontier Militia.

and foot militia, were reserved for members of this tribe, who are stationed at the Mahoie and Mungrota posts, under the orders of the Officer Commmanding the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier. The mounted levies are bargeers of the chief, who has therefore a double interest in preserving the peace of the border.

The Native Officer in command of the Militia at the Mahoie post, is a son of the Loond Chief, Goolam Hyder Khan, and a connection of the Bozdar Chief, Ashuk Mahomed Khan, his step-mother being the daughter of Nowrung Khan.

The former chief of this tribe, Fuzul Ally Khan, died about 3 years ago, and has been succeeded by his son Gholam Hyder Khan. Government has invested him with the powers of a Sub-Magistrate 2nd Class, and police powers on his own estates. In concert with his father Fuzul Ally Khan, he excavated a small canal, the Fuzulwah, to irrigate his own estates, in the management of which he has been most successful. The family of this chief owes its position to our rule. Formerly Fuzul Ally Khan was only the Mokuddum, or head man of a section of the tribe, and his presence at the siege of Mooltan with 200 men of his clan was the turning point of his career. Sadik Khan, the head of the Turgani section, disputed his position as chief, and gave some trouble; but since his death two years ago matters have gone very smoothly, and now nearly all the members of the tribe have of their own accord agreed to make over to him the lease of their estates, Gholam Hyder Khan paying the Government demand assessed on them and receiving a fifth share of the produce in kind. This season they have reaped many advantages from this, as there has been little or no puchad culti-

Gholam Hyder Khan, the present chief, vested with powers.

Success of canal excavated by him.

Advantages of his election.

vation, and the lands watered by the Fuzulwah alone have been cultivated, and the chief was able to assist his distressed clansmen from his own granaries, making small money advances in addition. The Government has now sanctioned an advance of 24,000 rupees from the Famine Fund, of which 2,000 rupees have been allotted to this tribe. A rumour is prevalent in the district that Fuzul Ali Khan discovered some hidden treasure in the old town of Sunghur, which gave him the necessary funds to excavate his canal, but this may be regarded as another example of the old story of the treasure supposed to be buried in the orchard, as Fuzul Ali Khan made his fortune entirely from the soil.

Advance made from Famine Fund.

The conduct of this tribe has greatly improved during the last six years, notwithstanding the incapacity of the old chief Kowra Khan, who is in his dotage, and the dissensions in his family. One great cause of this is their proximity to the sudder station, so that they are more under observation than any of the other Beloch tribes; and secondly, that there are now no out-laws of this tribe in the hills. In 1860, the Supreme Government sanctioned the pardon of Pandee Cosa, and his followers, on their giving security for future good behaviour. They have now all settled down as farmers. Pandee's friends subscribed to buy back all his estates which had been confiscated. He has brought a large tract of waste land under cultivation, and is prospering.

Cosas.—Improvement in the conduct of—

Kowra Khan, the present chief.

Family dissensions.

The dissensions in the family of the old chief Kowra Khan give the district officer a great deal of unnecessary work at all times. Until lately Kowra Khan considered his grand-son, Secunder Khan, as his heir, and would hardly acknowledge his son Gholam Hyder Khan. About three months ago, at

Secunder Khan, grandson of Kowra Khan, hitherto considered heir to the estate, and disinherited in favor of Gholam Hyder

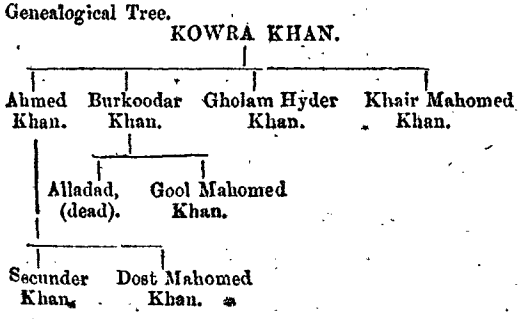
Khan, 3rd son of Kowra Khan.

the instigation of his youngest son Khair Mahomed Khan, he made friends with Gholam Hyder Khan, promised to make him his heir, and threatened to disinherit Secunder Khan, resuming all the grants of land previously given to him. About five years ago, at my

Division of property amongst his four sons.

suggestion, the old chief divided his landed property amongst his four sons, retaining for himself only his Government pension, allowance for charge of passes, bargeers, lumberdaree &c., making up a very handsome allowance, out of which he was to pay a certain sum in liquidation of his debts, and keep the rest for his own maintenance. The division of the property was made by Fuzul Ally Khan, Loond, and Mussoo Khan, Nutkani. The property made over to each of the sons was sufficient with a little care and trouble to give them an handsome income; but with the exception of Secunder Khan, they are all improvident, reckless men, deeply indebted, surrounded by hangers on, who swallow up a large portion of their estates. The third son, Gholam Hyder Khan, has in addition to the share received from his father a rent-free grant for 8 years of certain lands known as Nou-âbâd in the village of Batul, including 23 wells, and has in addition the Bozdar estate. This last statement requires a little explanation. Many years ago one Darvesh Mahomed Bozdar left the hills and settled with his family in the neighbourhood of Batul, where he purchased a number of estates. After his death the family lost their power to some extent, while that of the Cosas increased; and when Kowra Khan married one of his daughters to the

Genealogical Tree.



Nawab of Bawulpore, he assumed the chieftaincy of the tribe, seized the Bozdar estate, and turned out the Bozdars, who then removed to the neighbourhood of Mithenkote. He, however, agreed to pay the malikana. About 12 years ago the Bozdars sold to Gholam Hyder Khan four-fifths of their share of this estate for 600 rupees. Gholam Hyder Khan and his father were then on good terms, and their property was in common; but when, owing to the misconduct of the former, Kowra Khan was obliged to disinherit him, Gholam Hyder Khan brought a suit against his father for possession of the Bozdar estate and obtained a decree. A difficulty then arose as to what was the Bozdar estate, Gholam Hyder Khan claiming nearly half the estates in the Batul Mowzah. This led to a great amount of litigation and much ill feeling between the parties concerned, but in the course of two or three years the demarcation of this estate was gradually settled. There is no doubt that Gholam Hyder Khan has now the finest landed property of any of the chiefs in the district if he knew how to manage it. I offered, with the Commissioner's sanction, to take his estate into direct management, but after dallying with the proposition for some time he refused it. His mother died lately and left him all her jewels, so that he is now very well off.

Disputes anticipated regarding the chieftaincy on the death of Kowra Khan.

There is likely to be a dispute regarding the chieftaincy on old Kowra Khan's death, which it will rest with Government to decide. The eldest son, Ahmed Khan, is an idiot, from over indulgence in intoxicating drugs; and his son Secunder Khan claims the chieftaincy in his father's room. The second son, Burkhoodar Khan, is nearly as bad as Ahmed Khan, and quite unable to undertake the duties. The third son, Gholam Hyder, claims the position as the only capable son in the family, and as some recognition of his services in 1848. When the subject

was first mooted, Colonel Becher, then Commissioner, informed them that Government would decide the question when the time came, that it was premature to enquire into it then, and might only hold out hopes that could never be realized. At that time Kowra Khan was anxious that Secunder Khan should be recognized as his heir and successor in the chieftaincy. It only remains for me to record my opinion of the two candidates: Gholam Hydur Khan is undoubtedly in many respects the beau ideal of a Beloch leader. He is brave to rashness, and the boast "what man dares do I dare" may be fitly placed in his mouth. There is a capital story told of him which is very illustrative of his character. A man repeated before him the proverb of "Those who go to Nadown, who return from it? (Jo jaiga Nadown, per ayega kow?) He at once said I will, and taking a few followers started off then and there. He visited Nadown, which is near Jowala Mokee in the Kangra hills, and returned some months after, having had to dispose of all his own and his followers' horses *en route* to procure funds for their support.

Commissioner's opinion of the two candidates.

1. Golam Hydur Khan.

On the other hand, he is the creature of impulse, and is never two days in the same mind. Impatient of control, he is incapable of governing. Sir H. Edwardes, who had a good opportunity of observing him in 1848, talks of his Hamlet mind, which undoubtedly is a most apt comparison, but may be construed differently if we take Dr. Calloully's view of Hamlet.

Secunder Khan again is a man of a very different calibre; he is slow and stolid but a good manager; he is not a leader, and failed signally when he attempted to take a party of his tribe to Delhi in 1857, and he did not recover this disgrace for many years. He is a good

2. Secunder Khan.

Shikarie, which is a proof that he has not lost all the chivalrous Beloch feelings, and he is one of the best shots, flying, of all the Shikaries in the district. He arranged to carry on the Fuzulwah, to irrigate the Batul lands; this cut is known as the "Dhori," and was originally a branch of the Manka Canal, but as it was too great a drain on this Canal, and as the extension of the Fuzlwah would be advantageous the application was sanctioned. Secunder Khan made all the necessary arrangements for the excavation and subsequent yearly clearances without any assistance from Government officials. At that time he was his grandfather's acknowledged heir, and managed all his property; and Kowrah Khan's influence may have been useful in carrying out the project. As a political measure Gholam Hydur Khan was allowed a share in the Canal, which was to be fixed by arbitration. The summary settlement made by me having been disapproved of by the Commissioner, the question still remains open, as it is impossible to get arbitrators to whom both parties will agree. I hope that Government will purchase the Canal, as the best method of solving the difficulty, which is increased by Kowra Khan's preferring a claim to it. His claim is perfectly unfounded. He gave no money towards it specially, but it is impossible to say how far Secundur Khan made use of his funds for the purpose when he managed his property. It is notorious that the old man has always been the tool of those about him: his favorite wife kept most of his property for her own use, and on her death a few weeks ago bequeathed it all to her son Gholam Hyder Khan. The latter has always considered his father's property as his own, and whenever he wanted funds sold the first thing he could lay hands on, whether a new tent, a drove of buffaloes, or a herd of camels; and Khoda Kuksh, his

Extension of the Fuzulwah Canal by Secundur Khan.

Golam Hydur Khan allowed a share in the Canal.

Difficulty in alloting shares.

Vakeel, is now notoriously wealthy; and therefore though the old man started in life with advantages few of the neighbouring chiefs could boast of, and on annexation in consideration of his own and sons' services received a pension of 1,200 Rupees a year in addition to a grant of 1000 Rs continued to him from the Sikh Rulers, he is now deeply involved, although I tried to arrange his debts for him, inducing his creditors to reduce their charges for interest on consideration of his paying them off by instalments; and on the last visit he told me his credit was so bad, that he could only raise a loan of 1,000 Rs. on his great (supposed) enemy Jumal Khan Lugharee becoming his security. Last year he went all the way to Simla to pay a visit to Sir H. Edwardes, and gave him a petition detailing all his grievances, the chief being, that he was not invested with judicial powers and had not the lease of his own estate of Batul. He attributed all his misfortunes to the sinister influence of the Lugharees. Sir H. Edwardes sent me a note begging me to assist him in any way in my power, especially in the matter of the butai of his estate if it could be managed; I did so far succeed as to induce the greater portion of the tenants on the Batul estate to agree to the butai, but then Secundur Khan managed the property; now that he has been ousted, nearly every man of the tribe has applied to be let off the arrangement, urging with much force that old Kowrah Khan is unable to look after them himself, that Gholam Hydur Khan will not do so, and therefore they are left to the mercy of the underlings. To make one last effort in favor of the chief, I assembled all the Mokuddums or head-men of the several sections of the tribe, and laid the case before them, calling on them to assist their chief in the matter,

Kowrah Khan's embarrassments.

Personal appeal to Sir Herbert Edwardes.

Efforts made to relieve him unsuccessful.

Causes thereof.

either by giving him the butai of his ancestral estate, or else a fixed sum by kunkoot over all the Cosa lands. In reply they stated very respectfully that "when they went to Kowrah "Khan's place to discuss matters, Gholam Hydur Khan declared "that he had been hard pressed by Secunder Khan for 9 years "and would take his revenge. Under these circumstances "what could they do? Kowrah Khan was too old to take "any part in the government of his tribe, and Gholam Hydur "Khan too fickle to be trusted. From the time Secundur "Khan has been ousted, the affairs of the tribe have gone "astray. If Kowrah Khan had only common prudence and "management, his estate is better than that of any chief on "the border, with his pension and allowances alone, he is in "receipt of more than 4,000 Rupees a year. In addition to "this, the lease assessed on Kowrah Khan's own lands, are, "on account of his being their chief, far lighter than that of "the other zemindars, while Batul itself is also lightly assessed. "Secundur Khan has the profits of the Dhori Canal, which is "quite sufficient, and Golam Hyder Khan has the Bozdar estate, "as well as the Nowabad lands rent free. Under these circums-"tances, while the chief has, as chief, a rental of 4000 Rs. "a year, and his lands lightly assessed, how can he expect them "to pay him a share of their profits in addition? It is impos-"sible for them to arrange the quarrel in the family of the chief, "on account of Gholam Hydur Khan's temper, as well as that "of their Vakeel Khoda Buksh. According to their customs, "the eldest son, and in default of him his heir, is entitled "to the chieftainship, which is Secundur Khan's right, and not "that of Gholam Hydur Khan. What dependence can be placed "on Kowrah Khan, who at one time favors Secundur Khan "and then disinherits him without reason in favor of Gholam "Hyder Khan? With regard to the latter the whole tribe are dissa-

"tisfied with him on account of his extortion. Yaroo Mutti and "Dilana have for several generations been quite separate from "the domination of the Cosas chief. All costs of hospitality &c. "fall on the zemindars, and are not defrayed by the chief, and "consequently he cannot claim their charity."

Objections urged considered valid.

Their statement is so temperately prepared, and their objections so valid, that it can only be regarded as the final expression of the tribe with reference to their chief; and all hope of an arrangement being made, giving the chief the lease of the Batul Mouzah, with the right of collecting by butai, must be abandoned.

Secunder Khan restored to favor and Gholam Hydur Khan disinherited.

Kowrah Khan has again made over everything to Secundur Khan, including the management of the tribe, charge of Passes, Bargeers, Lumberdaree &c.; and Gholam Hydur Khan has been wandering all over the country in search of a living, at Bhawulpoor, Sukkur, Khelat, and even Khandahar, and has returned more restless and dissatisfied than ever.

LUGHAREES.

Lugharee Chiefs, Jamal Khan and Jalal Khan. Disputes between, instigated by Julal Khan's wife.

Shortly after Captain Pollock's leaving the district, the dispute between the Lugharee Chiefs Jumal Khan and Julal Khan broke out again. The fact is that Julal Khan's wife was at the bottom of the case, and whatever arrangements were made between the disputants they were immediately reversed as soon as Julal Khan returned to his house. She is the daughter of Raheem Khan, a former Chief of the tribe, who was dispossessed by Jullal Khan, and is now residing at Bhawulpoor, and was anxious to bring her own relatives again into power.

Her influence over Julal Khan.

Her influence over Jullal Khan was unbounded, and we were only able to counteract it by calling in the assistance of Mehr Shah, a Syud residing near Leia, whose

Mureeds the Lugharees are. It was finally decided by Colonel Taylor, that Jumal Khan should be the sole Chief, but that Julal Khan should receive the same share of the emoluments as had previously been decided by Captain Pollock. Jumal Khan was at the same time invested with the Honorary powers of a Sub-Magistrate 1st class, with Civil and Revenue powers on his own estates as well as Police powers. These he has exercised most judiciously, so that there are scarcely any border cases to record.

Final decision that Jumal Khan shall be sole Chief.

Provision made for Julal Khan.

Jumal Khan vested with powers.

I have just heard of poor Julal Khan's death, June 1867.

Death of Julal Khan.

Jumal Khan is foremost in advancing schemes for the material improvement of the district. He owns half the shares in the Dhoondee Canal, and arranged for the extension of the Manka to Dâjul to irrigate the waste lands held by members of his tribe. His own ancestral estates of Chote Bala and Chote Paen are entirely dependant on the hill streams for irrigation. He has endeavoured to extend his property in every direction, buying up land whenever offered for sale. He has the farm of the Kot Choota estates, and owing to his encouragement and good management, the lands watered by the Shoria Kot Chutawala branch of the Manka Canal are more cultivated than those of any other canal or branch canal in the district. He has also done his best to introduce vernacular education amongst the members of his own tribe. All the children attending the schools are maintained at his sole cost. His son, Mahomed Khan, is an excellent example to the other young men of the tribe, he is most anxious to complete his education by studying English, and for the present

Jumal Khan foremost in advancing schemes for the improvement of the district.

His son Mahomed Khan an example to the other young men of the tribe.

one of the head boys of the zillah school is employed as an English Teacher; and as soon as Mahomed Khan, and some of the other scholars, are sufficiently advanced, they want to obtain a good English Teacher, which I trust the Inspector of Schools Frontier Circle will assist him in procuring. Jumal Khan's brother, Noor Ahmed Khan's son, Juggiah, is to be married shortly to Jumal Khan's daughter. This will cement the union between the families and prevent any further disputes.

The Talpoors, the late rulers in Scinde, a section of the Lugharee tribe.

The Lugharees are very proud of the fact that the Talpoors, the late rulers in Scinde, are a section of their tribe, which emigrated from Chot about 100 years back, and, settling in Scinde gradually obtained power and influence, until they were at last enabled to dispossess the Kulora dynasty and assume the power to themselves. It is also a significant fact that the last descendants of the Kuloras, Meer Shah Newaz Khan Surai and his family, are also residing in this district at Hajeepore.

GOORCHANEES.—Their history.

According to tradition the Goorchanees are not real Beloches, but are descended from a family of the Deh caste; one Doda seduced a woman of the Rhind Beloch tribe, married her, and entered the tribe. The story is that Doda for some offence was banished from Tatta, and, mounting his mare, he rode into the wilderness, lost his way, wandered on and on, until at last he was found by the Rhinds more dead than alive. After trying all other means to resuscitate him, in vain, as a last resource a young virgin was sent to lie with him, that the warmth of her body might restore him to life, which appears to have been effectual, and of course he married her. His family came from Tatta in Scinde, or Sewerton, it is not clear which, but joined the camp of Chakur Rhind, the celebrated Beloch leader, and went with him to Delhi,

where he died. His son, Gorish, returned and settled on the Hurrund border, and founded the tribe, which was called after him, Goorchanees. He had four sons, Shahuk Ali, Hatoo and Kuleel, from whom the four principal sections of the tribe are named Kulilanees, Hotburanies, Alkhanies, and Shekanies. Shahuk had one son, Jullah, from whom the Julhanies are descended, and it is one of this section to whom the Chieftaniship of the tribe appertains. The remaining sections of the tribe are Beloches, whose ancestors joined Gorish. The Juskanee section is a branch of the large tribe of this name, settled in the Leia district, regarding whom, see an interesting account in Captain McKenzie's report of the settlement of that district. The Bazgeer section are said to be so called from their ancestor having been a Syce (Bargeer), or Falconer (Bazgeer) of Chakur Rhind. The Doorkanies are descended from Droog Beloch, and it is probable that he gave the name Dragul to the hill on which they reside.

Principal sections of the tribe, their description.

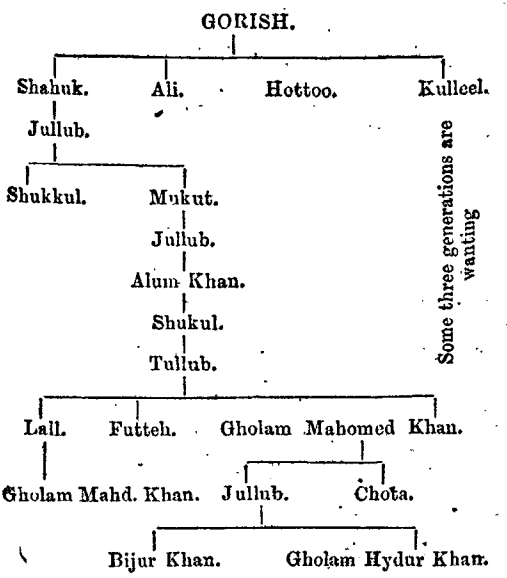
Descendants of Shahuk. The Julhani section.

The Chiefship appertains to this section.

The minor sections.

Genealogy of the chief.

I have entered the genealogical tree of the family of the chief as well as I can make it out from enquiries amongst the members of the tribe, and an interesting report prepared by Sadh Pershad, late Tehseeldar of the district. Chota married a daughter of Jullal Khan Lugharie. He was murdered by his nephew Bijur Khan, who became chief, and distinguished himself by his boldness in his attack on the tribes along the border. He was killed by Jullal Khan,* who being assisted by Dewan Moolraj, attacked and defeated the Goorchanees with great slaughter. On annexation Gholam Hydur Khan, son of Futteh Khan, and Ali Mahomed Shikani were joint chiefs, but being unable to manage the tribe they resigned, and Gholam Hydur Khan was chosen.



Gholam Hydur Khan, and Ali Mahomed Shikani, joint chiefs at annexation.

The former sole chief now.

Gholam Hydur Khan has the ability to rule, if he had the means; like the young Kusrani chief, he has little or no real property. He is a second class Deputy Inspector of Police, and resides at the head quarters of his tribe. He is also allowed by Government 200 rupees a year for managing the tribe, and with the consent of the tribe he receives the Government allowances, 1,000 rupees a year, for the charge

Allowance for charge of the passes.

* Bijur Khan was killed while a prisoner in Mooltan, having surrendered himself to Sawun Mull, on his swearing on the Koran to preserve his life.

of the Passes, the sections of the tribe residing in the Passes being responsible to him for the charge. In his case I strongly recommend that at the next settlement he receive the lease of his ancestral estate, viz. the Noorwah lands, and be permitted like the other Beloch chiefs to take his share in kind. A large portion of the tribe reside on what is called the Pachad Goorchanee, between Tibbee and Chotee Bala, the wildest part of the district; and two of the principal sections, the Doorkanees and Lisharees, reside chiefly on the Dragul and Marree hills. The latter is nominally in the district, the boundary between the Punjab and the Kilat territory being fixed on an imaginary line drawn from the top of the Ghendari to the top of the Marree hill. The Doorkanies are a very quiet section, while the Lisharees are the worst on the whole border. For the last six years they have behaved comparatively well, but one is never certain when they may not commit some excesses. They are nearly always fighting with the Boogtees, Khetrans and Murrees, and then rushing for shelter into the district. They require a peculiar management. An attempt was made to induce them to take to cultivation; only one section the * * * settled down. They have the rent-free lease of the Goliwah and Mukwufah estates, watered by the Chachur Nallah, and they have been particularly favoured with good harvests year after year, but in spite of the kindness that has been shown them, it is impossible to keep them in order; the robberies which often occur in the Mithunkot Sub-Division, particularly in the dense jungles about Fazulpoor, can nearly always be traced to them or the Pitafis. The only plan is to hold Gholam Hydur Khan and the Mokuddums Khaira and Oomran Lisharis and Suyd Khan Pitafi responsible.

Recommendation in his favor.

The Doorkani and Lisharee sections.

Their character.

Peculiar management required.

Robberies in Mithunkote border chiefly traceable to them.

The head-man of the Doorkani section is Mitta Khan. His brother Tajosh was the Mokuddum, but was killed in a border affray by Wuzeer Pitafi, and was succeeded by his son Sorab; trying to revenge his father's death he was seized by Dewan Moolraj's troops and taken to Mooltan, where he was kept a prisoner for 9 years. During this period Mitta Khan, the next heir, managed the tribe, and Sorab on his return resigned in his favor. Wuzeer Patafi to heal the blood feud gave Sorab his daughter in marriage and took him to live with him. Mitta Khan has great influence over his own section, and is quite able to prevent their committing oppressions in British territory. Both the Doorkanies and Lisharies are very difficult to manage, as whenever anything happens to displease any portion of the sections they at once go off in a body, and join the Murrees. Women are nearly always at the bottom of these disputes, and the cases can only be decided by the intervention of the Chief of some neighbouring tribe to act as mediator. Jamal Khan Lugharie has been particularly useful in arranging some cases of this sort amongst the Doorkanies, two of the sub-divisions of this section, the Seafaz and Gunduck Gwalig, having for the last two years quarrelled about a woman carried off by a man of the latter section, which has only lately been settled according to Beloch custom by the aggressors giving a woman in marriage to the relatives of the aggrieved party.

Influence of Mitta Khan Doorkani.

Useful services of Jamal Khan, Lughari.

Regarding this tribe I have only to record that their young Chief, Meerun Khan, has lately been invested with Honorary Judicial powers as Sub-Magistrate 2nd Class and Police powers, on his own estate. His lands are situated within the jagheer of Shah Newaz Khan Surai, but at the last settlement of the jagheer it was arranged that Meerun Khan should

DREESHUKS.

Their Chief Meerun Khan invested with powers.

have the lease of his own estate of Asnee on a fixed rental. This young chief is certainly doing his best to improve his ancestral estates, by making new cuts from canals and bringing new land under cultivation. I believe in a few years when the improvements lately effected have been in force that he will be one of the most thriving men in the district.

Doing his best to improve his ancestral estate.

We have come to the last Beloch tribe in this district; situated in a remote corner beyond the influence of the European officers in charge of the district, Rojhan, the chief town, being 120 miles from the sudder station, and 50 miles from Rajunpore, the head quarters of the Assistant Commissioner, in close proximity to the hills on one side and with the Bhawulpore State on the other, the tract of land on the river bank being covered with dense jungles intersected with branches of the Indus, and during the inundation season completely flooded, it cannot be wondered at that for many years after annexation this tribe had the worst reputation of any Beloch tribe on this border, not even excepting the Goorchanees; and it is still regarded in this light by the Scinde officials. The credit of reforming the tribe is entirely due to Emam Buksh Khan (the uncle of the present chief Shere Mahomed Khan), who with great tact and perseverance has gradually brought the tribe under thorough control. He is invested with Honorary powers of a Sub-Magistrate 1st Class, and Police powers on his own estate. He has never spared his own clansmen, but has invariably seized and sent them up for punishment. Few men have ever had so difficult a task to perform in its way as that Emam Buksh Khan has accomplished. In an isolated position, thrown on his own resources, tempted by natural preju-

MUZARIS.

The last of the Beloch tribe residing in the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

Had a bad reputation for many years after annexation.

Their reformation due to Emam Buksh Khan, uncle of the present chief Shere Mahomed Khan.

Good services rendered by Emam Buksh Khan.

dices to favor his clansmen and cover their offences, with enemies within the tribe (not the least difficult to contend against being his own nephew and the hereditary chief of the tribe who was envious of his position and influence, and tried to counteract it), accused on two several occasions by the chief Civil authority at Jacobabad of conniving at, if not inciting, the Boogties to commit raids in Kusmore, the charge being chiefly based on reports spread abroad by his enemies, and credited on account of the former bad repute of the tribe, charged by the Nawab of Bhawulpoor of instigating his subjects to revolt, or sheltering them when flying from his vengeance, assailed on the other side by the Boogties, his former friends and allies, he has always endeavoured to carry on his duties without fear, favor, or affectation. He is entitled to, and requires, the support of the District Officers, without which it would be impossible for him to maintain his position. He has hitherto been able to prove to the satisfaction of Government that all the charges preferred against him have been unfounded. He receives in conjunction with his nephew and brother the lease of the Keim, Rojhan, and Shahwallee estates, with a Kussur grant equivalent to one-half the amount assessed on these estates, with the rights of collecting their share in kind. The profits of course are very great (in a good year not less than 20,000 rupees), which by a recent arrangement is divided into four shares, one for each chief, and the remainder is kept to defray the heavy expenses devolving on the chief of the tribe. The management of this fund is entrusted solely to Emam Buksh Khan, with the proviso that should any balance remain at the close of the year it will be the property of the chief Shere Mahomed Khan, but should it not be sufficient Emam Buksh Khan must make it up, the accounts being closed and audited yearly for Shere Mahomed

False accusations brought against him.

Carries on his duties without fear, favor or affectation.

Proceeds of estate, how divided.

Cause of quarrel between Emam Buksh Khan and Shere Mahomed Khan.

Khan's satisfaction. At the bottom of the quarrel between Emam Buksh Khan and Shere Mahomed Khan was a dispute regarding Emam Buksh Khan's daughter. Shere Mahomed Khan's mother was anxious that she should marry her son; but Emam Buksh's favorite sister and the widow of his bosom friend Gulun Khan was equally anxious to secure her hand for her son. His own wishes undoubtedly favoured his sister, but at the earnest desire of the head-man of the tribe he consented to his own daughter's marriage to Shere Mahomed Khan, which will unite the families closely and prevent future disputes. Emam Buksh is also a Ressaldar in the Frontier Militia, under the command of the Officer Commanding the Asnee Frontier. During the current year this border has been very quiet, although the previous two years the disordered state of the Boogtee tribe affected it. This is chiefly attributable to the fact of Government having agreed to overlook the offences of Gholam Hoossein, the leader of the Mussoorie Boogties.

Proposed alliance between Shere Mahomed Khan and the daughter of Emam Buksh Khan.

Emam Buksh employed as a Ressaldar in the Frontier Militia.

The nearest tribe in the adjoining hills is that of the Boogtees, which like all the Beloch tribes is divided into numerous sections under one chief, Gholam Moortuza Khan Mussoori. Of these the Mussoori section is sub-divided into the Bukshwanies and Jaffiranies, and the Shumbanies reside close to the Muzari country. Till 1862 the conduct of the tribe was excellent, which may be a good deal attributable to the good feeling existing between the Muzari and Boogtee chiefs. The cattle of the two tribes grazed together in the hills, if any were carried off the two chiefs united to enforce restitution. Gholam Moortuza Khan suffered from a

BOOGTEES.

History of this tribe.

Their chief Gholam Moortaza Khan Mussoori.

Good conduct of the tribe.

nervous complaint, brought on by excessive venery, which incapacitated him from performing the duties of a leader of the tribe. The sections divided, and each man did what was right in his own eyes. Emam Buksh Khan had foreseen this crisis, and as a remedy suggested the settlement in the plains of some portion of the Mussoorie section, and induced Jumal Khan Lughari to join him in granting the settlers a share in the Dhoondee canal. The measure was sanctioned by the Supreme Government* but the project languished for want of funds. The disturbances on this border revived the scheme, and arrangements were made to build two posts and sink a well from local funds for the use of the settlers on the Dhoondee lands. The site selected for the settlement was in every way suitable, being on the open moor south of and in proximity to Mahomedpoor, with the Boogtee post of Kot Subzul in front, and the best grazing ground in the country between.

Settlement in the plains of a portion of the Mussoorie section.

Selection of the site, in every way suitable.

The scheme has not been successful, owing to the hardness of the soil, so that the excavations could not be made according to levels within the estimate, and the water failed at the tail, and also because the other proprietors of the Doondee cut away the embankments to flood the country more easily. The Executive Engineer Indus Canals has promised to see that the necessary excavations are made this year, and as the canal is tailed into one of the hill streams, there is little fear of silting up. But to make the settlement thoroughly successful it will be necessary to carry out the original proposition, *viz.* to excavate the Babra-branch of the Doondee

Reason for the scheme having proved unsuccessful.

* Commissioner's No. 210 dated 29th June 1863, forwarding Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 473 dated 23rd June 1863, with annexure.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 116 dated 10th March 1864, to Commissioner.

to the west of the Mani canal, which will give an ample supply of water. It was also proposed that the passes to the front should be placed under charge of Gooram Khan Shumbanee, who should receive a small sum similar to what is paid for the other passes in the north of the district. The Boogtees have settled on these lands, and are willing to do so to a greater extent if facilities are afforded them. The soil is fertile if only water is procurable, the supply in the Dhoondee is hardly sufficient for the wants of the settlers, and until the Babra branch is cleared out the settlement can never be properly carried out. It is an experiment, but one well worthy of trial, and if successful must conduce largely to the future peace of the border and reclamation of the barren wastes. I trust his Honor's visit to the frontier may lead to good results in this direction.

Proposal to grant an allowance for charge of the passes.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has now promised to sanction a Tuccavee grant of Rs. 8,000, to be re-paid within ten years, for the excavation of this branch, as soon as the levels have been taken, and Major Crofton has also promised that this shall be done as soon as the additional establishment lately applied for has been sanctioned.

Tuccavee advance sanctioned for providing a sufficient supply of water.

With regard to the Murries, all I have to record is that the Khan of Khillat is preparing an army to punish them for their late misdeeds. One of the most fertile tracts, the Kutchee, is said to be almost deserted on account of their continued depredations on it. Strict orders have been issued to the Beloches not to assist any fugitives from this tribe, but to arrest them and send them as prisoners. Unless the Political Superintendent Jacobabad assists the Khan, the expedition will be barren of results.

MURRIES.
Arrangements being made to punish them for their late misconduct.

* Before concluding this portion of my report it may be interesting to give some slight account of the origin of the Beloch tribes. According to their own traditions they emigrated from Aleppo through Persia to Ketch Mehran and Sewestan, thus making them of Arabian extraction, which they further affirm by stating that the Beloches are entered in the Koran as one of the elder Arab tribes existing prior to Mahomed. They would appear to have come through the Bolan Pass into Upper Scinde, and were known as Rhind Beloches. They divided into two parties, the Lisharies and Rhinds, and had a severe contest for the right of the water of the Jhool Nullah, a perennial stream, I believe, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, in which the Lisharies were successful. The Rhinds, under their leader Chakur, are stated to have joined the forces of Humayoon Shah in his attempts to recover the empire of Hindostan, and to have gone with him to Delhi; other reports state that he took Delhi from Humayoon Shah, then tendered his submission, and obtained a grant of land in the Baree Doab, and settled at Sat Gurra where he died. Chakur and his family are reported to have died at Sat Gurra near Googaira, where I understand his tomb is still in existence; and that in Googaira there are numerous Rhinds still residing, although they do not now claim to be Beloches. Many of the Beloches would appear to have returned to the frontier, and founded the Lughari, Goorchani, and other tribes. The Hoth Beloches do not seem to have gone to Delhi, but to have settled in the Derajat. The three Deras it is stated were founded in the reign of Akbur, Humayoon Shah's son. The Juskanie Beloches, it is probable, settled at this time in the Leia and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions. One section, it has been shown, joined the Goorchanee tribe under Gorish. There are some doubts whether the Muzarees and Murrees were originally

Account of the origin of the Beloch tribes, according to their own traditions.

Beloches, as there is an old proverb—

"Rhind, Gubol, Gudabee, (section of Muzarees)•

" Dustee, Bewakee, Murree, (Dustees and Murrees)

" Durusta, Gholam, Mir Chakur Kee."

That is, the Rhind, Gobol, Gudao, Dustees, and worthless Murrees are really the slaves of Mir Chakur.

These old proverbs often throw a light on the traditional histories. I have no doubt that the ancestors of these tribes came with Chakur's force, and probably as servants; the Rhinds may have even come from Khirdistan, and what makes it still more probable is the fact that the Godabs of the Jhung district claim relationship with the Muzaries, and their ancestors may have accompanied Mir Chakur and settled in Jhung instead of returning with the others to the Derajat. In the Histories of India it is stated that Humayoon Shah in 1542 A. D. took refuge at Oomurkot in Scinde, from whence he proceeded to Persia and must have gone through the Bolan Pass, and may very probably have made the acquaintance of the Rhinds. Nine years later he was enabled to raise an army to attack Secundur Soor, in which it is stated he was joined by many people from the Punjab, amongst whom may have been the Rhind Beloches; and their traces in the Mooltan, Googaira, Jhung, and Leia districts give some colour to these traditions. This would make the advent of the Beloches in this district about 1550 A. D. or 315 years ago. It is a noticeable fact that these Beloch tribes are not complete in themselves or descended from a common ancestor; thus, the Goorchanees admit that their ancestor who founded the tribe was not a Beloch, but married a Rhind woman; and that only four sections of the tribe are descended from him, the remainder having joined him on his return from Delhi, forming a cluster of families

united under one leader for mutual protection. Again, amongst the Cosas some of the principal sections, the Esanies of Muthi, Yaroo, and Dulana, claim to be *Pathans*. This fact will explain many peculiarities in the constitution of these tribes. The Lugharies, who claim to be the purest Beloch tribe on the border, can trace their pedigree up to the Exodus from Arabia. Jumal Khan states that the Beloches emigrated to Sewestan, and then moved to Ketchmehran, and from thence to Scinde. One of their principal Chiefs was Julal Khan, who had four sons and a daughter, from whom most of the Beloches are descended, viz. Rhind, Hoth, Lisharee, Korai, and Mussumat Jutta, the foundress of the Jutoie tribe; that the person from whom his tribe has descended was a first cousin of Julal Khan. He has promised to get for me an authentic history of the tribe from a friend of his, a Domree, residing at * * * who has collected all the information regarding these tribes, which might be made into a very interesting pamphlet. I have given in the Appendix a statement shewing all the Beloch tribes of the district, giving the several sections, with the head-men of each, number and place of residence.

Political management of the border.

Similarity of the adjoining districts of Jacobabad and Dera Ghazi Khan.

The adjoining districts of Jacobabad in Upper Scinde, and Dera Ghazi Khan in the Derajat, are inhabited by the same class of people, Beloches and Juts. The natural features of the country are very similar, and the policy to be pursued towards the tribes beyond the border being identical.

Dissimilarity in the system pursued in regard to frontier defence.

The great dissimilarity in the system pursued with regard to the frontier defence invites a comparison as to the success of the two systems, and raises the question as to whether it would not be practicable to unite the two, so as to secure the complete

defence of the border. I therefore propose to give a slight sketch of the two systems now in force.

Sketch of the two systems now in force.

Jacobabad in Upper Scinde.

In Upper Scinde the population is entirely disarmed, and the frontier defence is undertaken by a Local Force consisting of three Regiments of Cavalry, the Scinde Horse, and one Regiment of Infantry, Jacob's Rifles, and a small Mountain Train Battery, commanded by an officer who is at the same time invested with the Chief Civil power in the district. These Regiments are composed entirely of foreigners, chiefly Hindostanies, but no residents of the district are allowed to be entertained. The men are tempted by high pay, local service, grants of land, and other advantages, to settle with their families at the head quarters of the force, and form a small Military Colony. They are assisted by a local Militia, who are employed solely as Guides, and are strictly prohibited from joining in any attack on the hill tribes for fear of engendering a blood feud, experience having shown that punishments inflicted by the troops are regarded as punishments under orders of Government, and accepted by the hill men accordingly; but that when the Militia are employed it is considered a clan feud, and retaliation exacted. This was strikingly shewn in the late Boogtee disturbances, when some Boogtees having been killed by the Guide Sowars (Cosas) attached to the Kusmore post, a blood feud arose, which did not cease until an equal number of Cosas had been slain to those lost by the Boogtees in their several raids. The Scinde Frontier Force is employed to watch the Bolan Pass, and consequently a larger force is maintained than would otherwise be necessary, the actual extent of frontier guarded being not larger than the Rajunpore frontier or half of the Dera Ghazi Khan district. The advantages of the Scinde system are briefly—the enforce-

ment of tranquility on the border by the presence of a large body of troops; the prevention of blood feuds, and consequent embittered feelings between the tribes in the plains and their brethren in the hills, by prohibiting the former from taking any part in border fights; the exceptional case of the Cosas and Boogtees only proving the rule; the disarmament of the population precludes the commission of violent crimes, and by weaning them from their old habits, tends to induce them to take up agricultural pursuits, to which every encouragement is given by the formation of large irrigation works. The disadvantages are the enormous expense of the troops, and deterioration of the people by deprivation from all self-government.

System in force in the district of Dera Ghazi Khan in the Derajat.

The Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab are specially exempted from the operations of the Arms Act, except as regards wearing arms. The frontier defence is undertaken by the Punjab Frontier Force assisted by a local Militia. Of the 20 posts in this district, only six, *viz.* one in the upper portion of the district at Mungrota, commanding the Sunghur Pass leading into the Bozdar country, and five in the Rajanpore sub-division, are held by the regular troops; all the remainder are held by the Militia; consequently the latter cannot be regarded solely as Guides, or restrained from taking part in border frays. The Military and Political charges are distinct. As the regular troops are probibited except under peculiar circumstances from entering the passes, during the late disturbances on the Muzari border it was found advisable to allow the Muzari Chief to organize a volunteer levy for the pursuit of hill robbers, who was always able to collect a party of from 5 to 600 men mounted and foot, quite strong enough to overpower any resistance that might be offered by any ordinary predatory parties. A net-work of ravines interspersed with low hills separates the plains of Derajat from

those of Shum and Pilawugh, both of which have generally to be crossed by the marauders before they can reach the safety of their mountain homes. The pursuers trusted by their intimate knowledge of the passes to overtake the robbers before they effected their retreat, though this of course would depend on their obtaining timely information of the raid, or at all events to recover some of the stolen property. The chief was instructed to adhere strictly to the rules laid down in the Indian Penal Code with regard to private defence of property, *viz.* that this right continues until the offenders have effected their retreat with the property. This prevents reprisals, or an attack being made on the robbers in their own homes. As I before mentioned, the Muzari Chiefs receive a Kussoor grant for their services in preserving the peace on their border, and therefore so long as these expeditions are conducted by the Chiefs in person, who must be held responsible that no atrocities are committed, and that the rules above laid down are adhered to, I am of opinion that these expeditions may be legitimately undertaken. At the same time I think it advisable that the orders of Government should be solicited on this point, so that the Chiefs may know exactly what course to pursue in future should any further disturbances take place. Elsewhere in the district the charge of each separate pass from Yehowah to the Chachur pass is confided to the chief of the tribe or other influential person whose kinsmen reside in or near the pass, for which they receive a specific allowance. They are held responsible that when stolen property is taken through their passes the property is recovered or its value paid to the owner, after deducting such sums as may be considered advisable to prevent the gross carelessness the cattle owners residing on the border too often observe in looking after their herds. This obliges the keepers to pursue the robbers, and recover the property by force, or through their influence with the

head-men of the tribe to which the thieves belong. The fear of a blood feud operates as a check on acts of violence. In most cases the robbers when pursued abandon the property and make their escape across the hills. It will thus be seen that the two systems differ in every possible way. In one the people of the country are disarmed and prevented from taking any part in the frontier defence; in the other their co-operation is cordially welcomed and encouraged. To assimilate them it would be necessary to commence from the foundation and reverse the entire system of management, a very questionable policy. The one point on which the Scinde system is superior is the arrangements for the prevention of blood feuds, but there are compensating advantages in the Punjab system which in my opinion outweigh this defect. It is only possible in a district like Jacobabad, where the exigencies of imperial policy require the retention of a large force, that the services of the troops can be beneficially employed in guarding a small extent of frontier, so as entirely to dispense with the assistance of the people of the country; while at the same time the peculiar features of the country enable the Government in pursuance of this policy to isolate their own subjects from all communications with the hills. Throughout Upper Scinde a strip of desert from 30 to 50 miles in breadth forms a complete barrier, while the location of the posts at the foot of the hills places both parties under control; although these deserts exist in the Derajat, they are broken at several points, and the difficulties with regard to water, which do not appear to exist in Upper Scinde, at all events to the same extent, make it impossible for the regular troops to take up all the out-posts and dispense with the Militia except as Guides. But apart from all Military considerations, the social problem of elevating the people in the scale of civilization, by teaching them self-government, is gradually forcing it-

self on public attention; and it cannot be denied that, with all its drawbacks and shortcomings, the principle now being carried out in the Derajat is most conducive to this end. We have in the Beloch tribes of the Derajat a manly chivalrous race, and amongst their Chiefs some liberal-minded, public-spirited individuals, who thoroughly appreciate the efforts made to improve their position, and have endeavoured to fulfil the trust reposed in them by a thoroughly conscientious performance of their duties. Should the time come round when it will again be necessary to remove the regular troops for other more important duties, the defence of the border may be safely entrusted to their charge. I have given in the appendix a statement of the Frontier Militia, showing the several tribes of which it is composed.

The cultivated area of the district may be divided into two classes, the "Puchad" or lands irrigated by hill streams, and "Scinde" or lands within the influence of the river, whether watered by canals, wells, or the yearly inundations. The Puchad lands are necessarily very lightly assessed, as with some exceptions their cultivation is very precarious, being dependant on rain falling in the adjacent hills, which rarely happens; on an average the assessment is less than 8 annas an acre. The average assessment on the Scinde lands is about 12 annas an acre, but the owners of lands watered by canals have to pay the half share of the annual cost of clearance, which may be roughly estimated at 8 annas per Re. on the juma, though it of course varies according to the labour rates and degree of silt accumulation to be removed. On annexation a summary settlement was made on bâtai papers of the former Seikh Government, and the assessment was fixed at 4,60,227 Rs., which was found to be too high. Many of the proprietors threw up their leases and

emigrated across the river or to Bhawulpoor, mortgagees resigned their right in mortgaged lands &c.

In 1852 the whole district was measured, and the juma assessed on the cultivated area, which was fixed at 3,84,253 Rs. In 1853-54 Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir John Lawrence visited the district and made a summary revision of settlement, which was then reduced to 3,58,387 Rs., or upwards of 20 per cent on the original assessment;—Sir John Lawrence stating that in his opinion 1 Re. an acre on the Pachad lands and 1-8-0 per acre on the Scinde lands would be a fair rate. In 1859 a revision of settlement was made by Major Pollock, with the view of granting relief to the villages which had suffered from the heavy inundations of the two preceding years. On this occasion only the villages requiring relief were measured, and the juma was reduced to 3,22,000 Rs. The present juma is Rs. 3,19,959, the difference being caused by the reduction of the juma on lands carried away by the action of the river. The settlement papers and khewuts are therefore drawn out according to the measurements prepared in 1852, corrected in the case of those villages which received relief in 1859 by the measurements then effected. Major Johnstone, Revenue Surveyor, in preparing the district maps, has entered the cultivated area by wells and hill streams, land lately thrown out of cultivation, the culturable and barren wastes for each Tuhseel which is valuable in a statistical point of view, as giving the cultivated area according to actual survey and for comparison with the village measurement. Mr. Kirwan, the Executive Engineer Indus Canals, has just completed the survey of the Kustooree and Sahibâ Canals, shewing the actual cultivated area watered by these canals. I attach an abstract of these statements as an appendix. With regard however to Major Johnstone's survey, it must be borne in mind that the years he was engaged in the survey were peculiarly rainy, the

hill streams came down in an unprecedented manner, and the Puchad cultivation was certainly double to what it is in an ordinary season. There can be no doubt however that the cultivation of the Scinde lands has enormously increased. It is shewn by the disappearance of the jungles on the banks of the river, and the difficulty now experienced in getting fuel for steamers in many localities, by the large number of suits preferred to waste land lately brought under cultivation, and to the difficulty the zemindars find in obtaining tenants. Every one who can claim an acre of land sets up as a landed proprietor, and even the weavers have made over their looms to their wives and taken to farming. This is partly attributable to the fearful inundations that formerly devastated the district having been stopped (the most formidable of these known as the "Julpa" has been stopped since 1858 by the great inundation bund at Kala. The Shah Jamal inundation has similarly been stopped by a large bund), and partly to the light assessment. I took the greatest pains to prepare the khewut papers correctly after the last revision of the assessment in 1859. Nearly all the khewuts in the three upper Tahseels have been tested. It was a work of time, as it was only during the cold weather tours, when other work permitted, that this was possible. Lieutenant Wace is now engaged in preparing the khewuts of the Muzari villages, Budlee, Meerunpoor, Dera Dildar, Rojhan, Kinn and Shahwullee, which had never been done. Nearly all the villages are puttidari, and every holding is divided into shares or "sahurs." On the Pachad lands the extent to which the bunds are sub-divided is very great. In the Sunghur Tuhseel, the practice of exchanging lands called "vaish" prevails to seme extent, but it has been discouraged as much as possible. The local peculiarities of tenure are those between landlords and tenants. The proprietors are entitled to receive a share of the produce in kind, called Huk

Mahsool, to re-imburse them for the payment of the Government demand. This is generally one-fourth of produce, and as the assessment is so light it is a very valuable property. In a few instances hereditary cultivators are allowed to receive it, and are responsible for the Government demand. The Huk Litch is the share paid to the proprietors, and is generally one sixteenth share of produce, after deducting the Mahsool. On the Pachad lands, which being watered by hill streams require little attention, the proprietor receives one-fourth of the produce, and if he also provides the seed, one half. In addition to the Huk Litch, the proprietor is entitled to a share called variously, Tobra, as much as will fill a gram bag, Jholee, and more generally Huk Zemindaree or one pie in every púth of grain, or one sixty-fourth of produce. Litch Paiu is taken when a proprietor makes over a pair of bullocks to the tenant and divides the produce after deducting the Mahsool. Abiana is levied on lands watered by a well on another estate, and is called Panee Litch; the regular Litch being divided between the proprietor and the landlord. In certain cases where the land is of good quality, the proprietor provides the seed, which entitles him to a third of the profits after deducting Mahsool. This is known as Anwanda. The custom is very prevalent for the proprietors of waste lands to give a half share of the land to any one who will sink a well and bring the land under cultivation, and for clearing and repairing an old well, or clearing away thick jungle a fourth share of the land is given. This is known as Adulaply. In Pachad lands, the villagers near the mouth of the nullahs are allowed to dam the nullah, to carry the water into their own channels. The same rule used to hold good as regards the canals; but we have steadily put down the practice, as the dams (known as Chabs) damage the canals considerably. When canals or water cuts are taken across new lands, the proprietors of these lands

are entitled to a share of the water on payment of one-fifth of produce as Abiana. In the Pachad lands, where the streams are perennial, as at Vehowah, Sunghur, and Hurrund, the Huk Mahsool is levied on the water, and the Huk Litch on the land. In the Pachad there are *no* hereditary cultivators, but in some places zemindars making a bund are allowed to cultivate it as long as the bund remains, in other places the right of cultivation only remains for the one season. This is known as the Lutcheer.

Putwarees and Dhurwaees.

Dhurwaee system, an experimental measure.

About 18 months ago, Government sanctioned as an experimental measure the introduction of the Dhurwaee system into this district.* There were formerly 103 Putwarees. Of these, 46 of the best were selected to be retained as Putwarees or Naib Canoongoes. Under them there are 279 Dhurwaees, who perform the duties formerly undertaken by the Putwarees. A revised set of form of Putwarees' papers has been prepared, which Dhurwaees are allowed to keep in the form of a "bundee" in the Hindee character. The Putwarees from these bundees prepare the papers, which have been modified so as to reduce the labor of writing as much as possible. Only one copy of the mutation of names register is prepared in full, that is, entering the names of every field, holding and its occupants, and in the statements kept by the Putwarees and sent to the sudder only the actual change of occupancy is recorded. The Putwarees are thus distributed.†

* Deputy Commissioner's No. 106, dated 21st March 1865.
Commissioner's reply No. 106, dated 13th May 1865, forwarding Financial Commissioner's No. 1,838, dated 9th May 1865, with enclosure.
Deputy Commissioner's No. 440, dated 30th October 1865.
Commissioner's No. 39, dated 15th February 1866, forwarding copy of No 294, dated 22nd January 1866, from Financial Commissioner, with enclosure.
Deputy Commissioner's reply No. 45, dated 23rd February 1866.

† The Financial Commissioner has now directed that a regular Juma Bundee is to be submitted every five years; so that in future the register of the mutation of names will only show the actual changes during the year.

Distribution of Putwarees.

Dera Tuhseel,	20	Putwarees	to superintend	162	villages.
Sunghur ditto,	8	ditto	„	ditto	81	ditto.
Dajul ditto,	10	ditto	„	ditto	68	ditto.
Rajunpore ditto,	8	ditto	„	ditto	60	ditto.

Divided into Classes.

The Sunghur villages are small and closely grouped together, while those in the Dajul Tuhseel are large and scattered. The Putwarees are divided into three classes, and are paid by a per-centage levied on the juma of the district, as follows:—

Pay of.

1st Class	10	at Rs.	150	a year	each	=1,500
2nd „	20	„ „	120	„	„	„	=2,400
3rd „	16	„ „	100	„	„	„	=1,600

Distribution of Dhurwaees.

The Dhurwaees have to look after 371 villages, and are distributed as follows:—

Dera Tuhseel,	136	Dhurwaees	to	162	villages.
Sunghur do.	57	do.	to	81	do.
Dajul do.	55	do.	to	68	do.
Rajunpore do.	31	do.	to	60	do.

Paid in kind.

The Dhurwaees are village servants, and are paid in kind, generally at the rate 2 topas to every púth of grain, or about 5 chittacks to the maund. All the Putwarees have learnt surveying with the plane table, and I have found them particularly useful in preparing plans of disputed boundaries &c. I have recommended that the system be continued, and suggested that at the settlement a small grant of land be given rent free to the Dhurwaees in each village, and only a per-centage on the juma

Their usefulness.

To obtain rent free grants of land in settlement.

be collected for the payment of the Putwarees. This would at once do away with the only complaint made by the zemindars against this system: the expense. It would also make the Dhurwaees independent, and secure more correct returns of the cultivated area.

Rajunpore Jageer.

Brought under direct management in 1857.

There is only one jageer in the district, that of Rajunpore, which is granted to Meean Shah Newaz Khan Surai. This estate was taken under direct management at the request of the Jageerdar at the end of 1857, as he was unable to manage it, and to make some arrangements for the liquidatien of his debts, the creditors agreeing to forego their claim for interest from that date in consideration of a half share of the profits of the estate being regularly paid to them.* The jageer consists of nine villages, of which two are irrigated by hill streams, and the others by canals and wells, the Dhoondee, Kootub, and Kadira canals, with their branches Rajmah, Gamul, Gootee, Hamid, and Moobarik running through the jageer. The population consists of Dreeshuks (Beloches), a few Bozdar families, Hindoos and Juts. The estate under good management and the expenditure of a little money is capable of vast improvements, but the Jageerdar is too much indebted to make the advances and the people too poor to attempt the improvements. The only enterprising proprietor on the estate is the young Dreeshuk chief, Meerun Khan; and as, with the Commissioner's sanction, a portion of the estate has been entrusted to his management, he has already taken steps for its improvement by opening out the Moobarik, Hamid, and Gootee

Extent of Jageer.

Population.

A portion of the estate entrusted to the management of the young Dreeshuk chief, Meerun Khan.

* Deputy Commissioner letter No. 16, dated 14th January 1864.
Commissioner's reply sanctioning the arrangement, No. 66, dated 7th March 1864.

branches, and largely assisted in a scheme for improving the Kadrah and extending the Gamul branch, and generally in developing the resources of his property. When the jageer was taken into direct management the former rates of collection were adhered to, *viz.* grain of all kinds from one-fourth to one-tenth of produce, indigo one-eighth when the canal water is raised by machinery (jhullars), and one-sixth when by surface channels; cotton, opium, and vegetables are assessed at a money rate per begah—cotton Rs. 1-8-0, opium Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0, vegetables from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 according to quality. In addition a somai rate of 1 maund and 10 seers per púth of grain is taken by the Jageerdar, and a tax of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund is levied on indigo, called Moghula, and a cess of half an anna in the rupee on all Zubtee collections. There are 137 rent free wells in the jageer, and many estates are held on light rates at peculiar tenures, known as Kussoor, Modeena, and Usheri. The Kussoor grants are equivalent to half the demand remitted for the performance of a feudal service. Moodeena and Usheri are granted for bringing new land under cultivation. In Moodeena estates, a rate called Tik is levied. If the produce is less than a púth, *i. e.*, 36 maunds, one rupee is taken, if more Rs. 1-6-0 per púth is levied in cash, and two-twenty-first share of produce is taken in kind, but no Zubtee collections are made. If no grain is grown on the estate and only vegetables, a money rate of Rs. 2 a well is collected. In Usheri estates, one-tenth of produce is taken, the term is derived from the Arabic عشر meaning ten. In the estate 39 wells are on Kussoor rates, 39 at Moodeena, and 5 at Usheri rates. Rs. 726 a year is paid as Nuzurana by certain parties on account of the tenures held by them. In 1861 the estate was measured and found to contain 6,942 acres of land under cultivation, held Khalsa, with 195 wells in use. The rent free estates

Collections how made.

contained 4,747 acres, of which 1,423 acres were cultivated. The estates granted at Kussoor, Moodeena, and Usheri rates contained 1,712 acres under cultivation, including 83 wells. The collections made according to these rates from Sumbut 1914 to Sumbut 1919 realized the sums entered in the margin, giving an average collection of Rs. 13,630; the large collections in 1917, 1918 and 1919 were occasioned by the high price of grain. The average collections in kind for these three years was 7,428 maunds of grain, which at the average value at Rs. 1-8-0 a maund gives Rs. 11,142, average value of Zubtee collections Rs. 1910, and Nuzurana collections Rs. 726, giving an average value of Rs. 13,778 as the out-turn of the jageer. In 1864 when the sanction was received for the jageer being continued to the present Jageerdar on the death of his father, a revision was made of the management, and on my application the Asnee puttee was separated from the rest of the jageer and leased to the Dreeshuk chief on payment of a Nuzurana of Rs. 1,200 a year. This was necessitated by the continual disputes arising between the Dreeshuks and the Jageerdar, and has had an excellent effect. The remaining portion of the jageer is held under direct management, but superintended by a manager under direction of the Assistant Commissioner at Rajunpore, 1,000 rupees a year being charged to the estate to cover all expenses of management, including the pay of a manager, two writers, a putwaree, and one chuprassee. When the estate was first taken in hand, the debts of the late Jageerdar amounted to 33,534 rupees, of which, up to 1864, Rs. 18,837 had been paid, leaving a balance of 14,696 rupees due; but it was found that the Jageerdar had other debts amounting to

Sumbut 1914,	...	Rs. 7,621
Do. 1915,	...	„ 9,468
Do. 1916,	...	„ 12,115
Do. 1917,	...	„ 16,432
Do. 1918,	...	„ 21,017
Do. 1919,	...	„ 15,131

Average collections for 6 years.

Revision made in the management of the estate.

5,000 rupees not included in this, which at the request of the present jageerdar was added to the balance due as above, and the estate was to remain under our management until the whole debt of Rs. 19,696 had been liquidated. During the past three years the receipts have been 35,790 rupees, deducting the Nuzurana paid to Government, and expenses of collection, of which has been paid to the jageerdar 22,145 rupees, and to the creditors 10,655 rupees, leaving only Rs. 9,000 due. The Jageerdar allows his uncle Meean Izzut Yar Khan 1,500 rupees, and to his brothers Gholam Hyder Khan and Jan Mahomed Khan 1,000 rupees a year each; after deducting these payments the net balance is divided between himself and his creditors, which only leaves him between 2 and 3,000 rupees a year. He is very anxious that at the next settlement the Nuzurana assessed on his estates should be reduced.

Description of the chief given in Captain McKenzie's report on the Settlement of the Leia Tuhseel.

There is an account given of this chief in Captain McKenzie's report on the settlement of the Leia Tuhseel. The family is not of Beloch origin, but they are fakeers. The Surais are said to be descended from Bhaee Murdana, fakeer, a friend and retainer of Nanuk, the Sikh founder, on which account they never shaved their heads but retained the long locks. There is a proverb "Sikh Suraie, dono Bhaie." They have a large number of Mooreeds, and go out on their tours annually and collect a large sum of money from them. The Jageerdar's hangers on are his worst enemies. Personally he is inclined to liberal measures in the management of his jageer; witness his allowances to his relatives.

Canals and Irrigation Works.

Cultivation described.

The cultivation on the Scinde lands in this district may be divided into two classes, *viz.* canals and sylaba or river inundations. Except on the puchad lands the cultivation by wells is

entirely subordinate to the canals; for the khureef crops the wells are only used when the canals fail, and for the rubbee crops the ground is always prepared by canal water, and then the wells can irrigate three times the quantity of land they could when the canal water is not used. At a rough estimate a well can only water at the most 15 acres of land; but when the land has been prepared by canal water and ploughed up, the same well can easily water 50 acres. At the commencement of British rule there were canals working in the district. Those in the upper portion viz., the Manka, Kotee, Kustooree, Summoondree, Dingana and Sahiba, are said to have been excavated under the orders of Mahomed Goojur, the then ruler of the country, about 1761 A. D. These canals were carefully looked after by the Sikh rulers, who organized a system of statute labor for these yearly clearances, under the name of "chers"; they were paid at the rate of 3 rupees per mensem, half in kind and half in money, and sometimes with a seer of attah and a pie per man per diem, which has continued down to the present time, although for the past two years they have been cleared by contract in lieu of statute labor. The canals in the lower portion of the district, the Doondee, Kootub and Kadra, were excavated by the Mukdoom, a wealthy Syud of Seetpoor, which was then on the right bank of the Indus and in the Mithunkote Sub-Division, and has only been transferred by a change in the course of the stream to the left bank and Moozuffurgurh district within the last forty years. He obtained a grant from Nadir Shah, empowering him to collect the revenue on these canals. He then induced the zemindars to assist him in this work, remitting to them the half share of the Mahsool or Government demand. This must have been about the year 1739 A. D. His descendants are still living at Seetpoor, and the Mukdoom receives a

Canals in existence at the commencement of British rule.

share of the profits as abiana on many of these lands, and it is highly probable that he will endeavor to revive his claim on others now that most of these canals are being re-excavated. In August 1861, * Mussoo Khan, Nootkani, applied for permission to excavate a canal in the Sungur tuhseeldari at his own expense, and to obtain the farm of the lands irrigated by the canal at the present lease for a term of 20 years, and to be vested with the proprietary rights; having no children of his own, he was anxious to leave some memorial by which his name should be handed down to future generations, and a better project than that of excavating a canal could not be devised. His application was submitted for the orders of Government, but he was permitted to commence the excavations. Subsequently His Honor the Lieutenant Governor sanctioned the project by a telegraphic message, but no official sanction has as yet been received. More recently an application has been submitted to Government to purchase the canal, with the consent of the proprietor, who finds that without Government assistance he cannot get the lands cultivated. This canal extends from Marree Mirtanee to Jur Lugari, a distance of 14 miles. To the east of the canal the irrigable area by surface channels and jhullars is 11,710 acres. To the west at present there is no cultivation, as it would require a few large channels to be excavated. Within this area 3,428 acres of land are assessed at 900 rupees. Of this, however, only 1760 acres are cultivated, the rest being included in the village area for grazing purposes. There was no cultivation on this canal during the years 1862 and 1863, owing to disputes between Mussoo Khan and the zemindars; the former asking

Canal excavated by Mussoo Khan, Nootkani, in the Sungur Tuhseeldari.

Proposal that Government should purchase the canal.

* Deputy Commissioner's No. 254, dated 15th August 1861, to Commissioner. Secretary to Government Public Works Department No. 518C, dated 30th June 1864, and Deputy Commissioner's reply No. 247, dated 22nd July 1864.

for too large a share of produce, considering the novelty of the undertaking in that part of the country; the ignorance of the zemindar, who doubted the practicability of the scheme, and their constitutional laziness. In 1864, 1,165 acres were cultivated, the zemindars paying one-seventh of produce on assessed lands and one-fourth on waste lands not assessed; the zemindars themselves paying in cash the Government demand. During the current year the canal has been under the charge of the Tuhseeldar of Sunghur, and 1,720 acres have been cultivated; of this about 400 acres have been destroyed by grass-hoppers, and 1,320 acres have given a more than average return. Mussoo Khan is not popular, being too anxious to get a quick return for his outlay; and his relationship to Assad Khan, the Kardar of Mungrota prior to annexation, prejudices the zemindars against him. If the canal is purchased by Government the whole of this tract will be soon cultivated. The drawback to the canal is that the land about Narree is so low that the water has to be kept in the canal bed by strong embankments, and the repairs of these embankments is a great source of annoyance to the zemindars. The example given by this chief incited some of the other Beloch chiefs to come forward with irrigation schemes. Jumal Khan, Lughari, proposed to subscribe 30,000 rupees for the extension of the Doondee Canal, if the Government would complete the undertaking and give him the lease on the same terms as Mussoo Khan applied for.* The zemindars of Mithunkote objected to this, urging that the Doondee canal watered their estates, and that therefore they should be allowed to excavate it. With a little difficulty a sort of Joint Stock Company was formed of zemindars interested in the scheme, and it was arranged that Jumal Khan, Lughari,

Mussoo Khan not popular.

Proposed extension of the Doondee Canal.

Joint Stock Company formed by zemindars for carrying out the scheme.

* Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 365, dated 16th November 1861, to Commissioner.

Emam Buksh Khan, Muzari, and Mussoo Khan, Nootkanie, should have one half of the shares; and the zemindars of the Mithunkote sub-division, including Meean Shah Newaz Khan Suraie, the Jagheerdar of Rajanpore, through whose lands a part of the canal runs, and the Mukdoom of Seetpoor, whose ancestor excavated the original Doondee canal, should have the remaining shares. The amount subscribed was 60,000 Rs., in 120 shares of 500 Rs. each. On the case being brought to the notice of Government a grant of Rs. was made to the proprietors of the canal, to assist them in the undertaking, as they found that the outlay, owing to the hardness of the soil, was much greater than they anticipated, the cost of excavation being estimated at 2 annas per 100 cubic feet, whereas the actual cost could not have been less than 6 annas per 100 cubic feet. To induce laborers to settle on these lands the proprietors offered very low rates of butaie, so that as yet they have not reaped any large profits. About 2 years ago the whole estate was divided amongst the proprietors who resided in the neighbourhood, the share of the other proprietors not living in the neighbourhood being placed in their charge, that is, in every holding a half share belongs to the cultivating proprietor and a half share to the Lughari and Muzari Chiefs, and Mussoo Khan Nootkani, who received only a share of the produce. These proprietors have further expended large sums of money in excavating supply channels; but as they unfortunately neglected or forgot to look after the levels, they could not work, and the exavations will have to be made over again. This canal is 50 miles long, and near the tail of it we have located, the Boogtees who have settled in the district, to whom the Lughari and Muzari Chiefs gave a share in the canal. This canal was originally running for about 10 miles from the mouth. This

Assistance rendered by Government.

Description of the Doondee Canal.

has led to a great deal of litigation, to decide what were the limits of the portion of the canal which was running when the new portion was commenced. Until the last two years this canal was crossed about 15 miles from its mouth by a torrent which left the river a few miles above and inundated the land parallel to, and in its immediate vicinity. This inundation, which at its height was on an average ten miles broad and ten feet deep, and which being joined at a point below where it crossed the canal by a second inundation known as the Tulai-Walla extended as far as Mittunkote, has now been stopped by a large inundation bund of Shah Jumal. This bund was breached the first year, but has not suffered at all this past season, although the river has so far encroached as to threaten the bund, and actually carried away 2,000 feet of the mouth of the canal which forms its southern limit. If this bund stands, which I see no reason to doubt, judging by the analogous case of the Kala bund, the cultivation on the Dhoondee canal ought to increase enormously and in time become most remunerative. The original plan was to excavate the parent canal with two branches, the Moobarik and the Babra; but as yet only the Dhoondee and the Babra have been completed, but the completion of the Moobarik is essential to the success of the Boogtee settlement, so I trust that Government will assist the proprietors in completing this work. The Noorwah was a branch of the Dhoondee, but the shareholders felt that they must either build a regular bridge to ensure the proper supply being taken for the Noor, or that this branch should have a separate mouth for itself. They chose the latter alternative, and offered the proprietor of the Noor canal 2,000 Rs. to cut out a new mouth for themselves, an offer which was gladly accepted.* The Noor canal now lies in what was the very

Branch canals.

* The Noor canal has again been joined to the Dhoondee, and thus it has two good mouths.

centre of the inundation, and therefore derives even more benefit from the Shah Jamal bund than the Dhoondee. The proprietors so appreciate this fact that they have now subscribed a further sum of 4,000 Rs. to improve the canal, which will be done this season. As soon as the stability of the Shah Jamal bund is ensured, which, provided the river does not encroach further on the bund and carry it away bodily, is only a matter of time, as every year the earth consolidates and makes the bund stronger than before, this tract will be the best cultivated and the richest portion of the district; it is crossed by the Gamoowalla, Soane, Noor and Dhoondee canals; and a proposition has been mooted by the zemindars to cut another small canal between the Dhoondee and Noor, the only difficulty being the expense of building a regulator bridge at the point where it crosses the bund.

Canal excavated by Fuzul Ali Khan, Chief of the Loonds.

In the north of the district, Fuzul Ali Khan, the enterprising chief of the Loonds, excavated a canal to irrigate his own estates, entirely at his own cost. The only assistance he received from Government was the erection of a regulator bridge over the canal where it crosses the great inundation bund, and a bridge over the canal where it crosses the district road. This canal takes its rise from the river just above the Manka canal, and runs parallel to it.

Extended by the Cosas, at the expense of Secundur Khan.

The Cosas have carried on this canal to Kot Hybut, to water their estates, under the direction and at the expense of Secundur Khan Cosa. A branch of the Manka, called the Dhori, formerly irrigated a small portion of their estates. The Fazulwah was tailed into this, and the cut improved and extended. It still retains its connection with the Manka, but water is only given when the Fazulwah fails. All the arrangements for this work were carried out by Secundur Khan without any assistance from Government.

Extension of the Manka canal to the Dajul Jampore road by the Lughari Chief with the assistance of Government.

The Lughari Chiefs, not contented with their share in the Dhoondee, projected and carried out the extension of the Manka canal to the Dajul Jampoor road. In this they were assisted by Government, who defrayed the estimated half cost of clearance.* This was a work of great magnitude to be undertaken by a single individual. The estimate for it was 58,595 Rs., and included the extension of the canal for a distance of 11 miles, and widening and deepening the old bed for 8 miles, but the estimate was much below the actual cost on account of the hardness of soil. The scheme could never have been properly carried out if the members of the tribe had not come to the assistance of their chief, who divided amongst them a large portion of the waste land to be brought under cultivation, each shareholder clearing out the portion of the canal which ran through the plot of ground allotted to him.

Gamul branch of the Kadra canal commenced by the Muzarees and Dreeshuks.

In the south of the district the Muzarees and Dreeshuks, incited by the example thus shown to them, formed a plan for excavating the Gamul branch of the Kadra canal, and applied to the Executive Engineer Indus Canals for assistance. An application was submitted to Government, and in the meantime the projectors commenced the work, and dug out a new bed of the canal for a distance of 10 miles. As elsewhere, the extreme hardness of the soil disappointed the expectations of the parties interested in the undertaking. The original estimate was 56,000 Rs., at the ordinary rate of 2 annas per 100 cubic feet, of which 28,000 Rs. were subscribed by the proprietors; but according to the revised estimate the cost of excavations will not be less than 80,000 Rs.

* Deputy Commissioner's letters No. 365 dated 16th November 1861 and No. 282 dated 29th June 1863 to Commissioner.

Proposal to excavate the canal at the sole risk and expense of Government.

A plan has now been submitted to Government to excavate the canal at the sole risk and expense of Government, repaying the zemindars the outlay they have already incurred, and leasing the lands to the proprietors on payment of a water rate, which it is shown must prove highly remunerative, and therefore both financially and politically must prove an immense boon to the district. The Kootub canal, which runs through the Rajanpore jagheer, has also been improved, and many new cuts have been made from it, the chief being the Moobarik, the Hamed, the Rajwah Gooti and the Fuzulwah Huzoori, Kaloo, and Chuttoohul, which have been excavated at the cost of the zemindars, who however have been liberally assisted with Tuccavee grants by Government; and the Jagheerdar, Meean Shah Newaz Khan Surai, has also assisted as far as his restricted means will allow. In the case of the Moobarik, the half cost of clearance was paid by Government. To sum up briefly, the irrigation works carried out in the district during the past four years at the joint expense of zemindars and the Government are as follows :—

Improvement of the Kootub canal and excavation of new cuts.

Assisted by Tuccavee Grants.

Summary of the irrigation works carried out.

1. The Mussoowah, at the sole cost of the projector Mussoo Khan Nootkanie, at a cost of Rs. 26,000.

2. The Dhoondee, at the joint expense of Government and the zemindars, at a cost of Rs. 80,000.

3. The Fazilwah and Dhori, at the sole cost of the projectors, Fuzul Ali Khan Loond, and Secundur Khan Cosa, at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,000.

4. The Noor, by the zemindars, at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

5. The extension of the Manka, at a cost of not less than Rs. 65,000, of which Rs. 29,270 were paid by Government.

6. The Gamul branch of the Kadra canal, on which the zemindars have paid Rs. 28,000.

7. Branch canals from the Kootub, at a cost of about Rs. 6,000.

On these works the capital expended by the Chiefs and principal zemindars of the district cannot be less than 1,50,000 Rupees. Of other irrigation works, the principal are the damming up of the mouth of the Shoree hill stream, and making supply channels to irrigate the waste lands in front of Kinn, which was completed the last year by the Muzaree Chief, Emam Buksh Khan with the assistance of his tribe, on account of which Government has sanctioned the rent free grant of the lands irrigated by this work for a term of 20 years; and the improvements of the several mouths and channels of the Gawaz, Noorwah, Naje Shumali and Nowa Shahur branches of the Kaho nullah in the Dajul Tuhseel, at a cost of not less than 8,000 Rs., under the superintendence of Tusheeldar Chimmun Mull, to whom these works are entirely due.

Capital expended on these works by the Chiefs and Zemindars estimated at Rs. 1,50,000.

The present system of canal clearance is that the canals are cleared by contract, the cost being defrayed at the joint expense of Government and the zemindars, the Government share being remitted from the jumma assessed on the lands irrigated by canals.

Present system of canal clearance.

The average cost of clearance is about 50,000 Rs., varying according to the amount of silt deposited. A proposition has been submitted to Government to assume the sole charge of all the inundation canals (with the exception of

Average cost of clearance Rs. 50,000.

Proposal that Government assume charge of inundation canals.

those lately excavated at the sole or joint expense of the zemindars and the Government, which can only be done by buying up their rights in these canals), and charging a water rate to cover the costs of management, in lieu of the zemindars paying the half cost of clearance. When the subject was first mooted, the zemindars willingly agreed to the proposals, but latterly they appear to have changed their minds. As the matter now rests, these inundation canals appear only as a heavy annual charge on the Government without any corresponding advantage, but in reality their maintenance in proper working order is essential to the prosperity of the district, and will eventually (at the next settlement I trust) be proved financially a valuable source of revenue to the State. I have for a long time endeavoured, without success, to arrive at some definite conclusion with regard to their actual value, as compared with the present assessment of the district; and it is only within the last few days that, on carefully searching the original settlement papers of the district prepared in 1853, that I have been able to obtain any data on which to ground an opinion. As I have before stated, the Sinde lands may be divided into two classes, lands irrigated by canals, and lands irrigated by inundations from the river, the cultivation by wells being subordinate to the canals. This fact has given me the clue to make an approximate calculation on the assessment due to canals, and the area under cultivation by them. According to the settlement report the cultivated area is divided into cultivation by wells "do fuslee" and "ek fuslee," "salaba" and "bunjuree." The "do fuslee" wells are nominally assessed at 6 Rs. an acre, the "ek fuslee" wells at 2-1-0 an acre, and the "salaba" and "bunjuree" lands

Charging a water rate to cover cost of management.

Zemindars now averse to the arrangement.

Heavy annual charge on the Government on account of these canals.

Assessment due to canals and the area under cultivation approximately calculated.

at 1-2-0 an acre, with this distinction that all the "salaba" lands are assessed at this rate, while the "bunjuree" lands are assessed only on one-third of the area, allowing two-thirds to lie fallow each year; so that at the original settlement only the bunjuree lands were considered as canal lands and less valuable than the salaba lands. At time the salaba lands included all the lands inundated by the overflow of the river, such as the Julpa, Shah Jumal, Talai walla chulls, as well as lands lying on the river bank. The first two of these * chulls have now been stopped by the Kala and Shah Jumal bunds, but at that time they largely affected the working of the canals, so that the circumstances of the district according to which the assessment was based have greatly changed. It is true that the salaba lands require little trouble in cultivating, as they are never watered; but in this case a good deal depends on the climate; if rain falls in the spring the harvest is magnificent, and on the other hand should there be no rain the crops are poor, whereas on lands irrigated both by canals and wells the harvest should be sure and the canal cultivation the most valuable of the two. The Sungheer Tuhseel has no canals, except the one lately excavated by Mussoo Khan, and may be excluded. The cultivated area of the other three Tuhseels is as follows, and may be advantageously compared with the cultivated area as shown in Major Johnstone's Map. In the latter I suppose he has included salaba in the well lands, and under the head of canals and hill streams all lands brought under the plough, so that

* Inundations.

Taken from the Settlement Report.

Names of Tuhseels.	Irrigated by wells do fuslee and ek fuslee.	Salaba.	Banjuree.	Hill streams.
Dehra, ...	60,176	15,057	39,946	29,106
Dajul, ...	7,703	15,756	6,308	39,309
Rajunpore, .	7,031	35,742	...	200
Total, ...	74,910	66,555	46,254	68,615

only one-third should be taken as the average area under cultivation, in which case the discrepancy between the two statements will not be so great; and in the Rajunpore Tuhseel the jagheer lands, amounting to nearly 12,000 acres, have been excluded from the settlement papers, so that allowing for the greater correctness of the scientific survey measurements, those on which the settlement is based may be considered very fairly accurate, especially in the way Major Johnstone has entered the cultivated area, no correct comparison can be instituted except from the totals of both kinds of cultivation. To return to the canal question: we must exclude the salaba and lands irrigated by hill streams, and from the well cultivation, deduct the area known as the Dhunda wells, which are in the pachad lands and not irrigated by canals. In the Dera Tuhseel the Dhunda lands include some 5,000 acres, and in the Dajul Tuhseel about 250 acres. There are no Dhunda wells in the Rajunpore Tuhseel.

Taken from Major Johnstone's map of the district.

Name of Tuhseel.	Area cultivated by wells.	Area cultivated by canals and hill streams.
Dehra, ...	1,11,451	1,29,104
Dajul, ...	26,647	1,44,463
Rajunpore, ...	21,341	57,220
Total, ...	1,59,439	3,30,787

Taking the total area irrigated by wells 74,910, and deducting for the Dhunda wells 5,250 acres, leaves 69,660 acres as the area attributable to canal and wells, and 46,254 acres bunjuree lands. At the settlement only one-third of this, or 15,418 acres, were assessed by the Settlement Officer; but at the revision of settlement the re-distribution of the shares was made over the whole cultivated area, without reference to the land lying fallow, and in reality the whole of this land is now yearly cultivated, and the difference shows the actual increase of cultivation. This is clearly proved by comparing the measurements of the cultivated

area of the Kustoorie and salaba lately effected by the Executive Engineer Indus Canals with the khewuts and settlement papers, so that I feel quite justified in considering the whole of the bunjeree lands entered in the settlement papers as actual cultivation, although the practice of allowing lands to lie fallow still continues on most of these canals. I therefore consider the area irrigated by canals at 1,15,914 acres, independent of the lands brought under cultivation by the new canals, assuming 8 annas an acre on the average assessment now in force on pachad lands, whether watered by hill streams or wells, 12 annas an acre on salaba lands. This leaves 1-9-6 nearly as the average rate on canal lands.

	Lands.	*Acres.*		*Rs.*
Including the Sungheer tuhseel.	Cultivated by hill streams,	1,26,280 @	8 as.	63,140
	Do. „ Dunda wells,	10,968 „	8 as.	5,484
	Do. „ Salabah,	70,709 „	12 as.	53,031
	Lands irrigated by wells and canals,	69,660 „	2-2-3,	1,49,050
	Do. canals solely,	46,254 „	1 Re.	46,254
	Nuzurana paid in the Rajunpore jagheer, Rupees			3,000
			Total revenue, Rs.	3,19,959

But under canals is included 69,660 acres irrigated by wells, which, if the canals were not in existence, would be precisely similar to the Dhunda wells, and must be assessed accordingly at 8 annas an acre, 33,830 Rs.; deducting this from the present assumed assessment on canal lands, 1,95,304 Rs., leaves 1,60,474 Rs. as the actual revenue of the district attributable to canals, which would give 1-6-2 as the average rate per acre. Taking 50,000 Rs. as the average yearly cost of clearance, half of which is now paid by the zemindars, the rate at which it would fall on them is less than 4 annas an acre, or in all not more than 1 an acre; the other average half share, 25,000 Rs., must be

deducted from the estimated profits on canals, and leaves 1,35,474 Rs. as the actual canal profits as the assessments now stand. To test this I have prepared a statement of several villages in the Dehra Tuhseel, taken at random, to show the present juma, cost of clearance, and rates both on the juma and including the cost of clearance.

Number.	Name of Canal.	Name of Village.	Juma.	Cost of excavation for 1864-5	Total area under cultivation, in acres.	Average rate per acre on the juma.			Average rate per acre including cost of clearance.		
1	Manka, ...	Dhow, ...	388	148	314	1	3	9	1	11	1
2	Do.	Peer Adil, ...	1,446	682	1,302	1	1	9	1	10	1
3	Do.	Mahmoori, ...	1,066	547	1,400	...	12	2	1	2	5
4	Koti, ...	Meerutta, ...	2,798	343	1,443	1	15	...	2	2	9
5	Shoria, ...	Paiga, ...	4,415	1,699	3,909	1	2	1	1	9	...
6	Kustoori, ...	Haja Gazi, ...	4,840	548	2,768	1	12	...	1	15	1
7	Do.	Summeena, ...	4,378	490	2,803	1	9	...	1	11	9
8	Dinglana, ...	Mahtum, ...	1,624	258	1,316	1	3	9	1	7	...
9	Do.	Noori Doomra,	600	89	307	1	15	3	2	4	...
10	Sahiba, ...	Jungla, ...	240	28	169	1	7	...	1	9	...
11	Do.	Jok, ...	1,539	205	646	2	6	7	2	11	...
12	Do.	Hafiz Kuman,	1,626	268	1,688	...	15	11	1	2	6
			Average Rate, ...			1	7	4	1	11	2

In the above statement I have only shown the juma assessed on the lands and actual cost of clearance of the main canals, excluding all cesses, lumberdars' fees, putwarees' fees, school and

road cesses, as well as the cost of clearance of the several minor water-courses, and branch canals, which are quite separate from the real question of the value of these canals.

The present assessment though light does not fall equally on the several villages.

Although the present assessment must be considered light, it does not fall equally on the several villages, and there are some glaring defects in the management of the canal which require alteration. Where the canal is small and runs through a well populated and well cultivated part of the district, like the Kustoori and Sahiba, the cost of clearance is small, and from there being so many shareholders it falls lightly on all. But where a canal like the Manka is 50 miles long, and runs though the desert lands, the expense of clearance is very heavy, and falls heavily on individuals. Again, in the small canals the water rises to a higher level, so that nearly all the farms can be watered by the surface channels; in the larger canals the level of the canal is so much lower than the mouths of the supply channels that it is only at the height of the inundation that they can work unless by the aid of jhullars. In old times the zemindars were allowed to dam up the canal so as to force the water into their supply channels; this is now prohibited, but at the same time no arrangement was made to alter the supply channels so as to give them a mouth higher up, or to make small regulators which would answer the same purpose as the dams without silting up the canal; and consequently many villages have not been able to use the canal water at all, and this has given very great dissatisfaction. Both these duties appertain to the Canal Department, as without taking the levels it is impossible to alter the supply channels, but until it has been done the canals will never work properly. Another great point is maintaining a real control over the mimars or water distributors: at present there is none, they are almost independent, and the zemindars find it is easier and

most satisfactory to pay them well than to complain of their exactions or negligencies, and of course the poorer zemindars go to the wall. The only real remedy I can suggest to correct this is to make the Tuhseeldars assistants to the canal officer, and that the latter be allowed an establishment to carry on his duties. Theoretically, an appeal lies from the Canal officer's decision to the Deputy Commissioner, but as the former has no office, it is seldom he gives a written order, and there can be no appeal against a verbal one.

Remedy suggested.

The prosperity of the district is in a very great measure dependent on the good management of these canals. As one of the Tuhseeldars said to me lately, "if the canals work well and the supply channels are properly managed, people obtain employment, the price of grain is lowered, and the zemindars are not obliged to take to theft to live or get into debt, so that it materially affects the Civil and Criminal administration of the district." And with this view I would strongly advocate their being placed entirely under the Canal Department, and the present half and half system be done away with. Two-thirds of the revenue raised on the lands I have designated as canal lands, might fairly be set aside as abiana, and one-third as land revenue; and if the former sum might be considered as liable to remission on the failure of the canals it would increase the responsibility of the canal officer, who is at present in a very anomalous position. But this change cannot be effected until the revision of the settlement takes place, about 2 years hence, when the officers selected for the duty will have obtained sufficient experience in the department, so that the present system must continue till then; but I hope on the arrival of His Honor that my proposal for making the Tuhseeldars assistants to the canal officer will be sanctioned.

The prosperity of the district dependent on the good management of these canals.

Police.

The police of the district are divided into two classes, the police company and the constabulary. The former was raised from the men of the old 6th Police Battalion, when it was broken up, and retains its military organization. The men are solely employed on guard and escort duties, which are very heavy. The constabulary are divided into mounted and foot constables. I have given in the appendix a detailed statement of them, and the stations where employed. Nowab Khan, the Inspector, performs the duties which would devolve on the Assistant District Superintendent of Police. The police diaries are sent direct to the officer under whose charge the police station is placed, but the weekly reports of crime, applications for leave and rosters of men for leave are kept by the Inspector. Originally the mounted and foot police were entirely distinct, but I have endeavoured to amalgamate them as much as possible. There are 8 thannah and 4 police chokies as per margin. Of these the superintendence of two, *viz.* Fazilpoor and Rajunpoor, and two chokies, Mithunkote and Rojhan, are placed under the Assistant Commissioner of Rajunpore. The charge of the remaining stations is divided amongst the Civil officers at the sudder station. The most difficult police stations are those of Yaroo, Hurrund and Fazilpore. Yaroo Batul is the head quarters of the Cosas, and the disorganization of this tribe and dissension in the family of the chief, give the police a good deal of work. Murders on account of adultery, and family quarrels are very common. It is very difficult if not impossible in all cases, to fix the crime on individuals, the parties concerned are generally well known though no legal proof can be obtained to convict them in such cases. I have endeavoured to fix the responsibility on the head-men of

THANNAS.

1. Towsa.	5. Dagul.
2. Yaroo.	6. Hurrund.
3. Kulwallee.	7. Fazilpore.
4. Jampoor.	8. Rajunpore.

CHOKIES.

1. Vehowah.	3. Mithunkote.
2. Kot Chota.	4. Rojhan.

the section to which the offenders belong. The Cosas have many friends in Bhawulpoor, and horse stealing is very common amongst them, the horses being sent to Bhawulpoor and there disposed of. In Hurrund the Lisharees and Pitafis are very troublesome, but they are better treated with through their Chief Gholam Hydur Khan, who is a 2nd class Deputy Inspector, and allowed to remain at his house; but the Thanadar is most useful as a check on him, and giving an unbiassed opinion of the border disturbances. Peer Buksh Khan, the Thannadar of Hurrund, is a Bozdar, and a capital police officer; he was formerly at Yaroo, but he was placed in a false position there in consequence of his relationship to the Bozdars. I therefore sent him to Hurrund, where he has no local ties, and removed Moozuffur Khan to Yaroo. The latter is a Pathan, and the best police officer in the district excepting the Kotwal Gholam Hoosain Khan. The Fazilpoor lands are covered with dense jungles, in which hill robbers can hide themselves almost with impunity, and rob travellers passing along the numerous bye-paths in the jungle. We have made roads through the jungle leading from one large village to another, and have established posts of central points, *viz*: at Tamoowala and Shahpoor, and all the roads in the neighbourhood are regularly patrolled, but still robberies occasionally occur, and we require an active man as Thanadar who will ride out at once to investigate these cases, raise the country and scour the jungles in pursuit of the robbers. All our Beloch chiefs are employed as police officers. Fuzul Khan Kusrani is responsible for the border from Kot Kusrani to Vehowah. Gholam Hydur Khan Loond is responsible for the border between Amdanee and Shah Sudder Deen. Jumal Khan Lugharee has charge of the border from Vidore to Tibbee, and includes all the estates of which he has the farm. Meerun Khan Dreeshuk is responsible for the Asnee tract, which is farmed by him; and the Muzaree chief is

responsible for the tract between Oomurkot and Shahwallee. A detailed list has been made out of the several villages in each tract for which each chief is responsible. In those tracts the Chokedar's reports are made direct to the chief, and the police are not allowed to interfere, unless specially called on to assist. In all petty cases the chiefs invested with Honorary Magisterial powers decide the cases themselves; in all heavier offences they submit the cases to the Deputy Commissioner's Court for trial, except the Muzari and Dreeshuk chiefs, who forward their cases to the Assistant Commissioner at Rajunpoor, as the distance is too great for parties to be sent for trial to the Deputy Commissioner's Court. As a general rule the Beloches can be most effectually controlled through their chiefs and head-men, and any interference on the part of the police is unnecessary. To this there is one exception, viz: with regard to the Cosas. The old chief is in his dotage; his sons and grandsons are always quarrelling; the tribe is divided into parties, some going with Gholam Hydur Khan and some with Secundur Khan; so that any individual control over the tribes is impossible; but still the organization into sections remain perfect, and the police by working through the heads of sections can do a great deal of good. Amongst the Jut population the power of the village committees is very great, though not so perfect as amongst the Beloches, and they can be acted upon through the lumberdars. I found the system of employing budmash gangs most effectual in preventing crime; but as that can no longer be resorted to, the only plan is to keep up the registers of bad characters carefully, letting it be known that any man who has not been brought up for any offence for a year will have his name struck off the roll of bad characters. Crime varies greatly according to the seasons, the worst months are always August and September. The khurreef sowings have then been completed and the crops are not ripe, so

that the people have no occupation. Murders are most common in the spring, which I can only account for on the fact recorded in Tennyson's line—"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," as adultery is the usual cause for this offence. The old story of the judge who asked "who is she" in every case brought before him is peculiarly applicable to this district. Women are at the bottom of almost every case, and a charge of adultery is often veiled under the enpharism of a charge of house-trespass. Half the cattle thefts are caused by the utter carelessness of the zemindars: in the summer months they turn them out loose, whether horses, bullocks, &c., to graze, and only look after them occasionally, and there is nothing whatever to prevent their being carried off by any one who likes to appropriate them. On the border this naturally incites the Beloches to steal them. The cattle generally wander up the passes in search of grass and water, and are beyond British territory when carried off. The danger is that the hill men will go on from bad to worse, and really commence depredations within the border if not stopped in time; but I have already noticed this under the head of political management of the border.

The Inspector General of Police remarked, with reference to the Dera Ismail Khan district returns, that either raids and dacoitees did not occur in other districts or they were not reported. Major Graham has explained that the dacoitees in Dera Ismail Khan are occasioned by the fact of the Powindah kirrees being encamped on the border, and on the Tank portion particularly; and I attribute the non-occurrence of raids here to the fact that the Powindahs are not allowed to enter this district to graze their cattle. The only season that they did come down, the cold weather of 1859-60, not a week passed without reports of two or three raids being received. To stop this I applied for and obtained the sanction of Government to prevent the kirrees

entering the district. Since then the raids have almost ceased, unless in exceptional cases like that of the Boogtee disturbances, which however were entered in the police statements for 1864, although apparently they were not noticed by the Inspector General.

(Signed) C. MINCHIN,

Political Superintendent of Bhawulpoor.

APPENDIX.

DETAILED LIST OF THE BELOCH TRIBES, SPECIFYING THE SEVERAL SECTIONS AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MEN IN THE TRIBES AS STATED BY THEMSELVES.

BELOCH TRIBES.

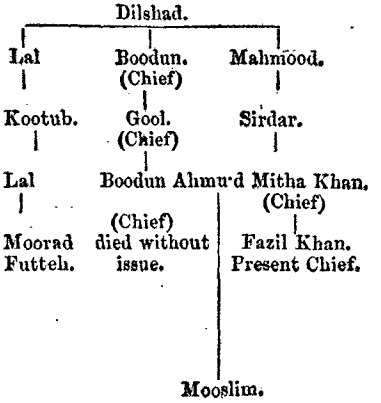
I.—KUSRANEES.

KUSRANIS.—They are the descendants of Kassir, a Khund Beloch. It is composed of 42 sections, of whom 22 sections reside on the Derah Ghazi Khan border, between Kote Kusrani and Vehowa, 12 sections in the adjoining hills, and 8 sections in the Derah Ishmail Khan district.

Residing in the Derah Ghazi Khan District.

1.	Yarwani of Bhalee, ...	140
2.	Humlani of Humalwalla, ...	50
3.	Balwani of Bhatee, ...	22
4.	Humlani of Sahree, ...	20
5.	Sulani of Kevali,..	15
6.	Rooshemani of Goornali, ..	17
7.	Daneani of Do. ..	12
8.	Lukani of Lukani, ...	10
9.	Lukani of Toriwalla,... ...	50
10.	Kolutani of Jok Tobee, ..	70
11.	Lughari of Tutta, ...	70
12.	Adamani of Jok Boodoo, ...	100
13.	Shalani of Berhind, ...	40
14.	Sorani of Jok Choori,.. ..,	20
15.	Cosa of Jok Sona, ...	20
16.	Wuswani of Khoan, ...	40
17.	Mundwani of Jok Bist Mudwani,	160
18.	Mundani of Khowan,.. ..	10
19.	Mirrani of Jok Nokwalla, ..	15
20.	Bulchani of Bulchani,.. ..	30
21.	Chowra of Naree, ...	50
22.	Dilshadani of Kot Kusrani,	120

The chieftancy belongs to a member of the Dilshadani section. The geneaological tree is as follows:—



Residing in the Hills.	1. Bukshani of Dudoshee,	60
	2. Josani of Do.,	30
	3. Rahmani of Korianli,	20
	4. Josani of Do.,	30
	5. Totani of Do,,	30
	6. Kasmani of Do.,	220
	7. Yerwani of Bhatee,	200
	8. Bowani of Vehowa Pass,	250
	9. Shitani of Setra „	30
	10. Sukani of Mithanum „	100
	11. Tindanee of Do. „	40
	12. Shidani of Setra „	40
Residing in Derah I. Khan.	1. Sukani of Dolutwalla,	100
	2. Jurwar of Jok Bindoo,	40
	3. Bukrani of Jok Shadiwala,	60
	4. Tangra of Tangra,	120
	5. Admani of Lughari,	30
	6. Sulani of Tibba,	200
	7. Pehur of Pehur,	15
	8. Turwar of Jok Boga,	30
	Grand Total,	2,726

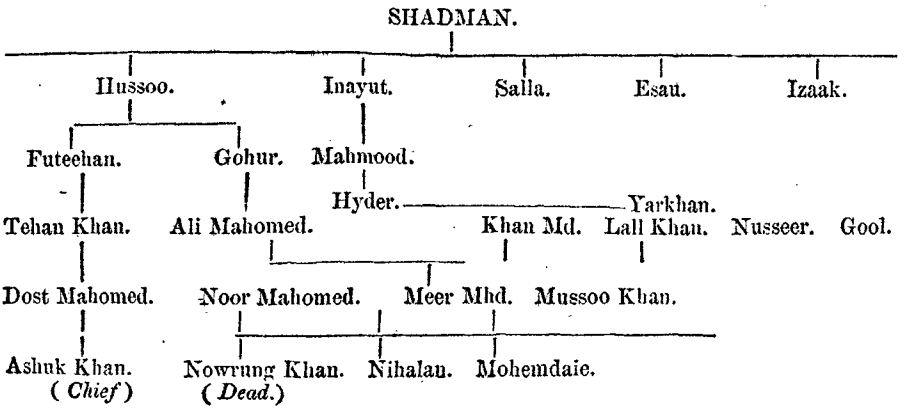
II.—BOZDARS.

BOZDARS. Name supposed to be derived from Boz, sheep-keeper.

1. Golamani,	450	12. Mitwani,	140
2. Sehani,	150	13. Aztani,	180
3. Ludwani,	250	14. Azshani,	50
4. Chandias,	60	15. Shadmani,	20
5. Chukrani,	240	16. Sumailani,	40
6. Tullalani,	80	17. Hyderani,	10
7. Shahani,	200	18. Tungwani,	80
8. Mulani,	60	19. Jafirani,	50
9. Kehani,	120	20. Goodunzye,	40
10. Rustumani,	180	21. Badrani,	50
11. Dustlani,	180	22. Goolsherani,	50

23.	Khan tuk,	... 40	45.	Shidyani,	... 25
24.	Pahooltani,	... 50	46.	Amdani,	... 12
25.	Bushghani,	... 80	47.	Aliyarani,	... 10
26.	Lushari,	... 40	48.	Dodowani,	... 10
27.	Sudurani,	... 45	49.	Kootubwani,	... 15
28.	Humzani,	... 40	50.	Bukshlani,	... 15
29.	Lughari,	... 25	51.	Horbudani,	... 30
30.	Balayani,	... 40	52.	Kilati,	... 10
31.	Junglani,	... 30	53.	Poolati,	... 12
32.	Sobani,	... 25	54.	Sekunderani,	... 15
33.	Kohiani,	... 30	55.	Ligani,	... 13
34.	Esaini,	... 25	56.	Kurbani,	... 10
35.	Esukani,	... 20	57.	Lugarani,	... 20
36.	Mooriani,	... 20	58.	Meerani,	... 15
37.	Lund,	... 15	59.	Talmani,	... 12
38.	Shumrani,	... 20	60.	Sooriani,	} 100
39.	Surbani,	... 20	61.	Nowrung Kheyl,	
40.	Doorkani,	... 15	62.	Meali Kheyl,	} 30
41.	Gamoowani,	... 30	63.	Nowrung Kheyl,	
42.	Gadi,	... 15	64.	Shukurani,	... 80
43.	Deemani,	... 15			
44.	Namoorani,	.. 22		TOTAL,	3,776

The Chief Ashuk Khan belongs to the Shadmani section.



III. LUNDS.

1. Hyderani,	... 95	17. Burtani,	... 50
2. Goomrani,	... 115	18. Kusmani,	... 35
3. Sihani,	... 95	19. Kumrani,	... 50
4. Momdani,	... 100	20. Surbani,	... 50
5. Summoorrani,	... 105	21. Pirani,	... 35
6. Hothowani,	... 105	22. Subzani,	... 50
7. Goorchani,	... 180	23. Chitani,	... 35
8. Futwani,	... 155	24. Rhind,	... 35
9. Goordwani,	.. 105	25. Subzani,	... 80
10. Sudani,	... 105	26. Ludani,	... 75
11. Nusurani,	... 185	27. Sutkani,	... 50
12. Gugani,	... 95	28. Jinjani,	... 120
13. Bhey,	... 65	29. Jinjani,	... 125
14. Dhunjwani,	... 55	30. Mirani,	... 20
15. Gadi,	... 65		
16. Sangwani,	... 45	TOTAL,	2,480

Goolam Hyder Khan Chief belongs to the Hydrani section.

IV. COSAS.

1. Bulilanis,	... 150	
2. Hundanis,	.. 300	
3. Jendanis,	... 300	
4. Mirwanis,	... 200	
5. Boodanis,	... 150	The tribe is descended from four brothers :— *Kumal, Jea, Ooner, Buleel.*
6. Heyanis,	... 200	
7. Choranis,	... 50	
8. Goomranis,	... 100	The Esanis of Mutter Yaroo and Dulana are Khetran Puthans.
9. Shohanis,	... 40	
10. Jhujels,	... 50	
11. Ooganis,	... 40	Kowra Khan the chief belongs to Buleelani section.
12. Shebanis,	... 60	
13. Jwiwar,	.. 400	
14. Lisharis,	... 300	
15. Esanis,	... 100	

16.	Jianis,	.. 400
17.	Jindwanis,	... 50
18.	Jundoowanis,	... 20
19.	Oomranis,	... 300
20.	Kulol,	.. 500
21.	Halutee,	.. 100
22.	Koflee,	... 50
23.	Wudanis,	... 400
24.	Lisharis,	... 50
25.	Esanis,	... 50
26.	Zunglanis,	... 100
27.	Zyewallas,	... 200
28.	Bhoocherwals,	... 100
29.	Toomwals,	... 100
30.	Julelas,	... 100
31.	Kingranis,	... 20
32.	Meeroowanis,	... 50
33.	Kuleri,	... 100
34.	Rehani, Chandias,	90
35.	Mahmoori,	... 400
	TOTAL,	5,620

V. LUGARIS.

1.	Chungwanis,	... 95
2.	Ramdanis,	... 125
3.	Chandia,	.. 100
4.	Bozdar,	... 300
5.	Talpur,	... 200
6.	Huslani,	... 120
7.	Jogianis,	... 185
8.	Sunjranis,	.. 35
9.	Miriani,	... 75

A large number reside in the hills. The chief, Jumal Khan, belongs to the Aliani section. They state that the Talpurs of Scinde are a branch of this tribe, which emigrated to Scinde many years ago.

10.	Mulghani,	... 25
11.	Eriani,	... 240
12.	Jullalani,	.. 35
13.	Nidamani,	... 140
14.	Meerwani,	... 25
15.	Kulera,	... 50
16.	Lundwani,	... 50
17.	Julbani,	... 75
18.	Yakiani,	... 70
19.	Moreedani,	.. 25
20.	Soorajani,	.. 80
21.	Mulakani,	.. 250
22.	Aladani,	.. 125
23.	Nangri,	... 175
24.	Daveeani,	... 60
25.	Asarani,	... 25
26.	Bajilani,	.. 95
27.	Dadowani,	.. 25
28.	Misiwani,	.. 25
29.	Kuleelani,	.. 40
30.	Huntianee,	.. 240
31.	Peerohani,	.. 280
32.	Sirkanee,	.. 25
33.	Aliani Zyeewal,	.. 190
34.	Humlani,	50
35.	Dodiani,	
36.	Rustoowani,	.. 50
37.	Booglani,	.. 35
38.	Changwani,	.. 50
39.	Kuloie,	... 50
40.	Yariani,	.. 20
41.	Talpur,	.. 40
42.	Kuloie,	.. 100
43.	Higlani,	.. 70
44.	Bulwani,	.. 120
45.	Zunglani,	.. 50

46. Shahoowani,	.. 60
47. Bijurani,	.. 70
48. Hajoowani,	.. 35
49. Sumailani,	.. 95
50. Tariani,	.. 85
51. Amdani,	... 35
52. Khairani,	... 25
53. Birmani,	... 95
54. Shahani,	... 85
55. Nahur,	... 295
TOTAL,	5,120

VI. GOORCHANIS.

1. Julbanis,	8		Actual descendants of—		
2. Shekanis,	150		GORISH		
3. Hothwanis,	80	*Hothwani.*	*Kulilani.*	*Julbani.*	*Shukani.*
4. Bazgeer,	50		Beloch sections which joined them—		
5. Mulookhani,	20	*Bozdar.*	*Juskani.*	*Sewani.*	*Jogiani.*
6. Doorkani,	700	*Chang.*	*Lishari.*	*Dorkani.*	*Pitaff.*
7. Pitaffis,	150	1. Julalani.	1. Alkani.	1. Mulookani.	
8. Kuhlani,	40	2. Budrani.	2. Jindani.	2. Bradani.	
9. Changs,	30	3. Koobrani.	3. Sukerani.	3. Kothwani.	
10. Jogianis,	20	4. Booglani.	4. Oomrani.	4. Sunwhani.	
11. Suranis,	40	5. Sowani.	5. Eri.	5. Kohiajirani.	
12. Juskanis,	50	6. Qushbori.	6. Gundagooluk.	6. Qutatani.	
13. Hoolwanis,	30	7. Muklani.	7. Milober.	7. Sarwani.	
14. Lisharis,	300	8. Hukdadani.	8. Qutani.		
		9. Fojdani.	9. Shalwani.	Goolam Hyder,	
Total,	1,668	10. Moodani.	10. Zorani.	Khan, Chief	
		11. Kooradani.	11. Zoolwani.	belongs to	
		12. Sundlani.	12. Mohkani.	the Julbani	
		13. Gookani.	13. Seakfaz.	section.	
		14. Mirwani.	14. Zabrani.		

VII. Deeshuks.

1.	Jounbani,	 90
2.	Mulvani,	 300
3.	Sirkani,	 250
4.	Kutoohul,	 210
5.	Shikani,	 150
6.	Oorbani,	 180
7.	Arshoowani,	 150
8.	Gunjani,	 150
9.	Junalani,	 80
10.	Goolfaz,	 400
		Total, .. 1,960

VIII. Muzaris.

1.	Balochani, ..	280	23.	Pandee, ...	40
2.	Khird, ...	300	24.	Solaie, ...	40
3.	Oomranis, ..	80	25.	Meerwi, ...	50
4.	Izhakani, ..	100	26.	Soreja, ...	40
5.	Sothoani, ..	40	27.	Merkani, ...	25
6.	Danwani, ..	40	28.	Turkani, ...	30
7.	Dulani, ..	100	29.	Kisrani, ...	25
8.	Choughi, ..	80	30.	Nazani, ...	30
9.	Sungrani, ..	54	31.	Sitani, ...	50
10.	Sihafaf, ..	30	32.	Dolani, ...	80
11.	Shajur, ..	30	33.	Jurkani, ...	50
12.	Syudadanee, ..	25	34.	Sunttani, ...	80
13.	Kulani, ..	35	35.	Esiani, ...	50
14.	Salani, ..	40	36.	Kulerani, ...	50
15.	Vawani, ..	20	37.	Sheraliani, ...	40
16.	Zurkani, ..	120	38.	Musiani, ...	80
17.	Silatani, ..	40	39.	Kurkani, ...	30
18.	Rahdani, ..	25			
19.	Bunnoo, ..	30		Total, ..	2,509
20.	Zumkani, ..	120			
21.	Juleni, ..	100			
22.	Sola, ..	30			

The Chief, Sher Mahomed Khan, belongs to the Balachani section.

IX. Boogtees.

1. Kaheja,	..	.. 120	The Chief, Goolam Mortuzza Khan, belongs to the Kaheja section.		
2. Mowzani,	Ferozani, Drig,	600			
3. Mussoori,		.. 180			
4. Nohkani,		.. 40	Shumbanis, Mirza Khan Chief.		
5. Kulpur,		.. 150	Kya Zye,	..	.. 50
6. Moudiani,		.. 50	Shumbani,	..	.. 120
7. Phong,		.. 20	Sydani,	..	.. 100
8. Sundoowani,		.. 50	Machoper,	..	.. 20
9. Ramunzye,		.. 40	Pahee,	..	.. 60
	Total,	.. 1,250		Total,	350

X. Murrees.

1. Quzzani,	..	.. 380	
2. Chengani,	..	.. 250	
3. Morkani,	..	.. 50	Chief, Guzzun
4. Aliani,	..	.. 34	Khan.
5. Bijurani,	..	.. 500	
6. Pawadi,	..	.. 200	
7. Kingrani,	..	.. 80	
8. Shaheja,	..	.. 100	
9. Lahurani,	..	.. 300	
10. Sherani,	..	.. 100	
11. Mohomdani,	..	.. 80	
	Total,	.. 2,074	

(Sd.) C. MINCHIN,
Political Superintendent, Bhawulpore.

True copy.
S. F. GRAHAM,
Commissioner and Superintendent.

No. 114, *dated 7th August* 1867; *from Captain C. Minchin, Political Supdt. of Bhawulpore, to Colonel S. F. Graham, Commr. and Supdt. Derajat Division.*

In acknowledging the receipt of your No. 88 dated 27th ultimo, forwarding copy of No. 5429 dated 19th December 1866, from Financial Commissioner, I have the honor to submit, as requested, a report on the Derah Ghazi Khan District, which for want of leisure I have not been able to revise or complete till now; and as it is, I regret that it is not so complete as I should wish, as owing to the change of stations, I have mislaid many of my memorandums, but I trust that it may be useful when the revised settlement of the district is undertaken. The question of canals is of vital importance to the prosperity of the district, and as the information regarding the inundation canals was of the most meagre description, the account I have been able to give of them and the relative value they bear to the general assessment of the district will be useful to the Settlement Officer.

I have also entered a few notes on the system in vogue as regards the frontier defence and treatment of the border tribes, both in the Punjab and adjoining district of Jacobabad. My remarks on the border tribes have been fully borne out by the late affair at Hurrund.

Lieutenant Wace, when Assistant Commissioner at Rajunpore, sent me rough notes on the difference between the English measures and those in use in the district. I have not had leisure to elaborate it, or enter it in the appendix; but it may give a useful hint to others, so I shall enter it as received from Lieutenant Wace.

DISTRICT MEASURES.

4 Puropees = 1 Topa.

16 do. = 4 do. = 1 Paie.

64 do. = 16 do. = 4 do. = 1 Chohattee.

256 do. = 64 do. = 16 do. = 4 do. = 1 Borah.

1024 do. = 256 do. = 64 do. = 16 do. = 4 do. = 1 Puth.

A Puth ranges from 27 to 38 maunds, and taking 32 maunds as an average, as well as giving a convenient figure of comparison, the result gives

1 Puth,	= 32 Maunds.	But an English gallon of water weighs 10 lbs. averdupois, or 5 seers; consequently the Topa and Gallon are equal—as also the Puropee or Quart.
1 Borah,	= 8 do.	
1 Chohutti,	= 2 do.	
1 Paie,	= 20 Seers.	
1 Topa,	= 5 do.	
1 Puropee,	= 1¼ do.	

Therefore, half a Puropee

or two Toolas,	= 1 Pint,	= 10 Chittacks.		
1 Puropee,	= 1 Quart,	= 1¼ Seers.		
1 Topa,	= 1 Gallon,	= 5 do.		
1 Paie,	= 2 Pecks,	= 20 do.		
1 Chohutti,	= 2 Bushels,	= 2 Maunds.		
Both together, 1 Borah,	= 1 Quarter,	= 8 do.	}	1 Load or
1 Puth,	= 4 do.	= 32 do.	}	40 Maunds.

I tried to assimilate the measures in this state, but could not carry it out. The standard of measurement here is the Durree or measure with which the grain is measured at the buttai here, 2 Topas = 1 Durree; and if the Topah is maintained at the same weight as the Gallon, viz. 5 seers, it becomes too unwieldy for use, so that I was obliged to make the Topa 3 seers weight. In other districts in the Punjab where butai is not in force an assimilation of English and district measures might more easily be carried out.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) C. MINCHIN,

Political Superintendent of Bhawulpore.

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